THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 80. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

INFANTICIDE.

A Mother Strangles her Child, and Carries the Body about in a Bundle of Old Clothes.

The Chicago *Republican* of Saturday last has the following:—

On Thursday morning last, about 5 o'clock, Officer Thomas, of the Second district, was accosted by a young woman, who said she had the night before arrived in this city from Washington, Mo., and being without friends or money, wished him to take her where she could remain till she found employment. The officer took her to his own house, and noticed that day a large, heavy bundle, which she said contained her clothes.

The officer opened it, and in the centre of a lot of clothing found the body of a large and perfectly developed female infant. The girl pretended great astonishment at the contents of the bundle, and said a girl living in the same house with her at Washington had done it up for her. She said she never saw the baby before, and denied that it was hers. The officers at once took her in custody, and carried her and the child to the police station, where the Coroner was sent for, and upon his arrival, discovered a cord wrapped twice around the infant's throat, and so tightly drawn as to sink almost out of sight in the flesh.

THE MOTHER

was locked up to await the result of the inquest held yesterday. She is seventeen or eighteen years of age, large and well formed, and not bad looking. Her face, however, has no expression of refinement, and her whole appearance is more animal than intellectual. She cried while in the calaboose night before last, but did not appear to feel clearly the terrible position in which her own act had placed her. After the inquest yesterday she gave the name of the father as William Corder, and stated that he is a miner working on the Iron Mountain Railroad; that he did not promise her marriage, but that she wanted him arrested in order to make him pay her expenses.

Miriam A. Thomas testified—I live at No. 1212 Linden street; yesterday morning the girl Mary Reilly came to our house; we were in need of a girl and thought we would keep her, if she suited us; she said she had just come from the country; she was very weak when she came and undertook to wash the dishes, but had to give it up and sit down; she walked, however, afterwards to the house with me, a distance of about ten squares; this was between 10 o'clock and noon; we unloaded the things, and she took my baby right away.

Her bundle was put upon a box from which I picked it up to put it into another box; it struck me that the bundle was very heavy for its size, so I put my hands under it; I tried to work my hand into it to find out what was in it, and felt something that I suppose was the hair of the child; at least I felt the child's head; I then called my husband and he took the bundle into another room while I went into the room where the girl was; my husband satisfied himself that the bundle contained the body of a child, went out and called two policemen who examined the bundle in the kitchen and then came in the room where the girl was and began talking to her; they asked her if it was her bundle, and she said yes, I suppose so, I have a bundle in there; they then asked her who did up the bundle, and she said her mother and a young girl living with her mother; this was all she said; when they asked her whose baby it was, she said she did not know anything about a baby, did not know there was a baby in the bundle, her mother and a girl who stopped there did it up; she did not seem to be uneasy about it, and it was thrown around, put on the wagon, and taken off again.

The jury then retired, and after deliberation, brought in the following

VERDICT.

The female infant died from the effects of strangulation by a strip of linen tied around its neck by some person, and the jury are of the opinion that one Mary Reilly is the mother of the child, and caused its death by strangulation on or about the 28th day of March, 1870.

The girl will probably be sent to the hospital until sufficiently strong to undergo preliminary examination before the courts.

AN OLD HERO.

James S. Campbell—Death of the Last Remaining Prisoner of the Revolution.

Judge James S. Campbell died on Wednesday, the 22d ult., at his residence near the village of Cherry Valley, Otsego county, New York, at the advanced age of 97 years. He was in many respects a remarkable man, being probably the last prisoner of the war of the Revolution, and undoubtedly the only man who met and conversed with both the first President, General Washington, and the last, General Grant. He was born in 1772 on the estate where he died, where his father was born, which his grandfather reclaimed from the wilderness on the first settlement of the country, and which is now the residence of his son, the Hon. William W. Campbell.

When the massacre of Cherry Valley took place in 1778, immediately after that of Wyoming, and by the same party of Indians and Tories, under Brant and Butler, Colonel Samuel Campbell, the late Judge's father, was away from home with his command in the army. His family were taken captive; the homestead was burned; his aged mother being unable to keep up with the party on their stormy November march, was killed, and his wife and children carried to Fort Niagara. Most of them were soon exchanged; but the late Judge, then a child six years old, was for some reason retained among the Indians, was carried off far back into Canada, and became so habituated to the savage life, which he led for about five years, as to forget his native tongue. He was finally, after great exertion, restored to his family at Quebec; and on the resettlement of Cherry Valley, after the war, returned to his home, and has resided there ever since. When the war was over, General Washington rode up the Valley of the Susquehanna with a party of officers, to view the scene of the late massacre. On his way he was entertained at the house of Colonel Campbell, where he met the survivors of the bloody attack, among whom was the little rescued prisoner, then about twelve years old. He manifested much interest in the story of the boy-captive, conversing freely with him about the curious experiences he had gone through. The old man retained vivid remembrance of this event, and to the last month of his life dwelt upon it with evident pride. When the war of the Rebellion closed, and General Grant came to Albany to participate in the celebration of the national victories, the aged Judge happened to be visiting his son, Samuel Campbell, Esq., of Castleton. He went thence to Albany, where he was introduced to General Grant.

He had the integrity and vigor which seem to pertain so uniformly to those of a Scotch ancestry. He was for fifteen years a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and always held a position of honor and respect in the community. He leaves the record of an earnest, honorable, and sturdily upright career. He was a man of very modest, sober, and industrious character, of cheerful disposition and unpretending piety. He leaves a large family of children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren. Of his nine sons and one daughter, all are living except one son, Henry. Nearly all of them were professionally educated. Among them are the Hon. William W. Campbell, the Rev. Alfred E. Campbell, D. D., of New York; Samuel Campbell, Esq., of Castleton; and John Campbell, C. E., of New York. Several of his grandchildren served in the late war, and one of them was breveted a Brigadier-General.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

THE ONEIDA CALAMITY.

Report of Secretary Robeson.

Our Sailors Vindicated.

Opening of the McFarland Trial.

Indiana Penitentiary Burned.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Secretary Robeson on the Oneida Calamity.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—In the answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 2d inst., calling for information relative to the loss of the Oneida, Secretary Robeson says:—In the opinion of the Navy Department the conduct of Mr. Delong and our other civil and military officers in Japan deserves the highest commendation.

We are also indebted to the Japanese authorities, and to many of the officers and agents of the other governments then at Yokohama, for prompt and generous assistance after the occurrence became known. From an examination of the evidence in the possession of the department, the testimony taken before a court of inquiry composed of British officers, the evidence of Master Yates, the officer of the deck on board the Oneida at the time of the collision, the accompanying charts, and the analysis of Lieutenant Lyons, it is the opinion of the department that the Oneida was, when she was struck, steaming her proper course out to sea from the Bay of Yeddo, bound to the United States; that the ship was well commanded, and her discipline good, and that all the necessary precautions were taken by her commander to ensure the safe navigation of the vessel and to prevent collision, and the rules of the road conformed to agreeably to the regulations of the United States Navy, and that no blame is to be attached to the officers or crew of the Oneida for the collision. It is asserted by the captain and some of the officers of the Bombay that that vessel on rounding Kanonsaki point made the Oneida ahead or a little on the port bow, and then hauled up on a course which would have taken her well clear of the American vessel. This assertion is, in the opinion of the department, inconsistent with the real result of their evidence when closely examined, and I am forced to the conclusion, on the evidence now before us, that the disaster occurred through the bad navigation of the Bombay.

In answer to the question, "Whether all possible means or any means were used to relieve and rescue the officers and men of the sinking vessel?" I have to say that no means appear to have been used by the captain of the Bombay to render any assistance whatever to the Oneida, although it seems inevitable that he should have had reason to suppose that the damage done was of a very serious and dangerous character. Whatever doubt or difference of opinion may naturally exist as to the responsibility for the actual collision, or as to what was or should have been done on board of each ship before or at the moment of contact, there can hardly be any question in regard to the conduct of the responsible commander of the Bombay after the collision took place, and on this subject the department is constrained to reply that it appears to have been the result of a reckless disregard for human life and of the common obligations of humanity. The reports received from official sources generally agree with regard to the circumstances connected with the disaster.

The Secretary of State is in receipt of a very complimentary letter from Secretary Robeson in relation to the conduct of Minister Delong regarding the Oneida disaster, in which he says:—"I greatly appreciate the course pursued by Mr. Delong in investigating the subject of the collision between the Oneida and the Bombay. To him we are largely indebted for the result which, in the opinion of the department, exonerates the officers and crew of the Oneida from all blame for the collision. Mr. Delong has proved himself a true American, devoted to the interests of his Government, and properly sensitive in regard to the rights and reputation of his countrymen. I feel sure that the relatives and friends of the deceased officers will fully appreciate his course throughout, and this feeling will be shared by every officer of the navy."

Naval Appointments.

Secretary Robeson has appointed Theodore C. Heyl, Henry M. Martin, of Philadelphia, and John W. Ross, of Clarkesville, Tenn., Assistant Surgeons in the navy; also, John D. Smyser, of Norristown, Pa., and Julius C. Shailer, of Boston, Second Lieutenants in the Marine Corps.

John W. Jordan has been appointed Paymaster in the navy; also, Lucas D. Hurd and William W. Barry Assistant Paymasters in the navy.

Secretary Robeson has accepted the resignation of Surgeon John J. Ligget, U. S. N., of Boston.

FROM NEW YORK.

Opening of Navigation.

OSWEGO, April 4.—The first vessels from Canada this season arrived yesterday and this morning, laden with wheat, barley, peas, and lumber.

The McFarland Trial.

NEW YORK, April 4.—The McFarland trial is up to-day, and the anticipations that it would excite most intense public interest, judging from present appearances, are likely to be fully realized. As early as 10 o'clock this morning the corridors of the Court of General Sessions were densely crowded by a curious crowd, eager by some means to gain admission to the court-room. The throng in the halls of the Court was very differently composed from that which is usually seen there.

After 10 o'clock Captain McClosky, of the Court of General Sessions, arrived at the Tombs, where the warden handed over to his custody the prisoner. McFarland was neatly dressed in black, his face smoothly shaved, and his general demeanor cool and collected.

In custody of McClosky, McFarland arrived at the Court unrecognized by the dense crowd waiting to catch a glimpse of him. Soon after the arrival of the prisoner he was joined by his little son Percy, when they kissed each other and entered into conversation.

McFarland then addressed others, and said he was prepared to meet the verdict, whatever it was, but was confident it would be favorable. He was cool, and in much better health than when confined four months ago.

The Court opened at 11 o'clock, Recorder Hackett and Judge Bedford on the bench. Messrs. Graham, Spencer, and Geary, the prisoner's counsel, and District Attorney Garvin, Assistant District Attorney Fellows, and Noah Davis for the prosecution. The case of the people against McFarland was immediately taken up, and Mr. Garvin said he was ready to proceed. Mr. Graham, on the part of the prisoner, suggested the propriety of appointing tryers for the jury. The Recorder said Mr. Graham and the District Attorney could settle that. The latter said he had no objection to the plan.

A considerable interval elapsed before the work of nominating triers commenced, during which McFarland conversed with his little boy, while his counsel engaged in earnest conference.

FROM THE WEST.

Burning of the Indiana State Prison.

LOUISVILLE, April 4.—A disastrous fire occurred at the Indiana State Prison at Jeffersonville, Indiana, this afternoon. The cells of the prison were entirely destroyed, and one convict, a colored boy, was suffocated in his cell. The fire raged from 3 to half-past 8 o'clock this evening. The amount of loss is not known.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, April 4—11·30 A. M.—Consols, 93⅝ for both money and account. American securities quiet; U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 91; of 1865, old, 90⅝; of 1867, 89⅜; 10-40s, 87¼. Illinois Central, 114¾; Great Western, 28. The stock market is quiet.

LIVERPOOL, April 4—11·30 A. M.—Middling uplands, 10⅞d.; middling Orleans, 11⅛d. The sales are estimated at 12,000 bales. The sales for export and speculation on Saturday were 4000 bales, and not as before reported.

LONDON, April 4.—Tallow quiet and steady. Whale Oil dull. Turpentine quiet and steady. Linseed Oil, £32 5s.@£32 10s.

OBITUARY.

Edward Niles Thayer.

We regret to announce the death of the venerable actor, Edward N. Thayer, which took place at his residence, No. 261 Madison street, this morning at 3 o'clock. Mr. Thayer was an old man, and for several years past he has not appeared upon the stage, so that to the youngest of the present generation of playgoers he was unknown except by reputation. For many years, however, he was a resident of this city, and a leading member of the stock companies of the Old Chesnut, the Walnut, and the Arch, and he was so intimately connected with pleasant recollections of the stage of Philadelphia that the intelligence of his death will occasion a general regret.

Mr. Thayer was born in Boston about the year 1797, and he was consequently in his 73d year at the time of his death. When quite a youth he entered the United States navy as a midshipman. He was on board the frigate Chesapeake under Commodore Lawrence during the engagement with the British frigate Shannon in 1813, and it is said that he was so frightened that he ran below and hid himself in the hold during the action. The rumor of his conduct on this occasion was a favorite subject of jest with those who knew him, but Mr. Thayer always took the raillery at his want of courage in excellent part, and was willing to treat the matter as a good joke at his expense. It should be remembered that at the time he was quite a small boy, and that neither then nor afterwards did he profess to be much of a hero, except in the mimic world, where he found both reputation and applause as the delineator of warriors and lofty-minded patriots. After the war of 1812 had ended Mr. Thayer withdrew from the navy, and for some time devoted himself to business pursuits, but his predilections were for the stage, and in 1821 he made his first appearance as an actor at the Federal Street Theatre, Boston, as "Tancred" in Thompson's tragedy of *Tancred and Sigismunda*. He speedily made his mark as a representative of light comedy characters, and acquired a local reputation which secured him an engagement at the old Chatham Street Theatre, New York, then under the management of Barrere. About the year 1852 he came to Philadelphia as a member of the stock company of the old Chesnut Street Theatre, and since then he always held a prominent position at either the old Chesnut, the Walnut, or the Arch, and he was one of the best-known and most highly-respected of the old stock actors of Philadelphia.

In his younger days Mr. Thayer was a favorite representative of the leading light comedy characters. This, however, was before the recollection of the majority of the playgoers of the present day, and for many years previous to his retirement he was considered one of the best and most reliable "old men" on the stage. He and his esteemed wife were prominent members of the Arch Street Company under the management of Wheatley & Drew, Wheatley, and Wheatley & Clarke, when that theatre obtained a celebrity for the production of standard comedies such as it never had before or since. About four years ago Mr. Thayer retired from the stage, principally on account of deafness, which prevented him from attending to the business of the stage in a manner satisfactory to himself, and his last appearance in public was at a benefit given to him about three years ago at the Academy of Music, when he came before the curtain and made a short speech, thanking the audience for their attendance. Mr. Thayer was for many years a regular attendant at Grace Church (Episcopal), Twelfth and Cherry streets, of which his widow is a member. He was a man of pure and blameless life, and both as an actor and as a gentleman he was in every way worthy of the high esteem in which he was held. His love for the profession to which all the best years of his life were devoted never abated, and playgoers were glad to see him constantly sitting before the curtain at the theatres watching the performance with a critical but appreciative eye, or to listen to his sage comments and comparisons between the way things are done now and in the good old days when he was young. He was also a tolerably regular attendant on the courts, particularly when any case of interest was on trial, and in this manner he was wont to beguile the enforced leisure of his age, and to find amusement in the study of human nature. Mr. Thayer for some time past was failing in strength, although he was afflicted with no particular disease. He appears to have simply died of old age, and this morning he expired in the arms of his son, peaceably and without a struggle. He held a place in the affections of many people in this city such as none but a favorite and esteemed actor can hold, and more sincere sorrow will be felt at his death than if he had been engaged in almost any other pursuit.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Monday, April 4, 1870.

The unsettled condition of our national finances is beginning to produce its natural fruit, and the wonder is that the effect has been so long postponed. Rumors of many failures in the large business centres all over the country are constantly reaching us, and our own city has unfortunately furnished us several illustrations during the past week. In most instances these failures are the indirect results of the disturbance of public confidence caused by the dilatoriness of Congress in settling the important questions now before it, and which are apparently as far from a settlement as when first agitated. What the ultimate result of further procrastination may be, it is difficult to foretell, but it cannot fail to crush out the last surviving hope of an active spring trade. The announcement that the Supreme Court, with two new judges on the bench, will reconsider, on the 12th instant, the late decision on the Legal-tender act, and probably reverse it, is calculated to bring the court into contempt and add to the general distrust.

The Loan market is exceedingly dull, and money is abundant and easy, and likely to be for some time to come.

Gold opened this morning at 111⅝, and at noon stood at 111¾. The market is dull.

Government bonds are also quiet and somewhat unsettled, a portion of the list showing a slight advance and others a decline as compared with Saturday afternoon.

At the Stock Board the transactions were small, but we notice little change in values. State bonds were quiet; small sales of sixes, first series, at 103, and of the second do. at 106. In City loans there were some small transfers of the new issues at 102½. Sales of Lehigh gold loan at 88⅝, a decline.

In Reading Railroad there were small lots disposed of at 48·81@48¾. Sales of Pennsylvania Railroad at 57; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 54, and Philadelphia and Erie Railroad at 28⅛.

Canal shares were neglected. Small sales of Lehigh at 32 and Morris preferred at 62.

Coal, Bank, and Passenger Railway stocks were entirely overlooked, but holders were firm.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1000	Pa 6s, 2 se.....106	100 sh Read.s30wn..48·81	
$100	do.....106	100	do.....c. 48¾
$1000	do.....106	100	do..... 48¾
$2500	do..1st sc.103	100	do..... c. 48¾
$200	City 6s, New.102½	8 sh Leh V...d bill. 54	
$200	do.....c.102⅝	100 sh Ph & E...b5. 28⅛	
$1000	do.....102⅝	6 sh N Cent R.... 48	
$2000	Le gold 1.b5. 89	6 sh Leh Na....ls. 32	
$5000	do ....ls.c. 88¾	20 sh O C & A R R. 40¼	
51 sh	Penna R..ls. 57	10 do..... 40¾	
8	do..... b5. 57	5 sh Mor Cl Pf.... 62	

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¾@114; do., 1862, 109¾@110¼; do. 1864, 109@109¼; do. 1865, 109¼@109¾; do. 1865, new, 107¾@107⅞; do. 1867, do. 108¾@109; do. 1868, do., 108¾@109; 10-40s, 106⅛@106¾; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 112@112⅛; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 111⅛@111¼; Silver, 108@110. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $840@850; Central Pacific R. R., $920@930; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $730@740.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¾@114; 5-20s of 1862, 109¾@110¼; do., 1864, 109@109¾; do., 1865, 109¾@109¾; do., July, 1865, 107¾@108; do. do., 1867, 108¾@109; do. 1868, 108¾@109; do., 10-40s, 106@106¼; Cur. 6s, 112@112¼. Gold, 111¼.

NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	111⅛	11·23 A. M.	111¼
10·15 "	111⅛	11·40 "	111⅛
11·00 "	111¼		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, April 4.—The Flour market is quiet, there being no demand except from the home consumers, who purchased a few hundred barrels in lots, at $4·37½@4·50 for superfine; $4·62½@4·75 for extras; $5@5·75 for low grade and choice northwestern extra family; $5@5·62½ for Pennsylvania do. do.; $5·25@6 for Ohio and Indiana do. do.; and $6·25@7·50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $4·50@4·62½ per barrel.

The market for Wheat is exceedingly flat, but prices are well sustained. Sales of 1000 bushels Pennsylvania and Western red at $1·23@1·26, and 13,000 bushels on secret terms. Rye is held at $1 for Pennsylvania. Corn is scarce and in demand at the recent advance. Sales of 3200 bushels yellow in the cars and from store at $1·03@1·05. Oats are unchanged; 2·00 bushels sold at 59@61c.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark—The last sale of No. 1 Quercitron was at $27 per ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is in good demand, and 200 bushels sold at $9@9·25. Timothy is firm at $6@6·50. Flaxseed cannot be quoted over $2·25.

Whisky is advancing. We quote at 1·04@1·05 for wood and iron-bound.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Telegraph.*)

FORTRESS MONROE, April 4.—The pilot boat Slicer has returned from the bark Cricket, and reports her inside of the bar on the beach, all right. The cargo is coming out in good order, and the vessel will probably be got off.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....APRIL 4

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....41 | 11 A. M.....46 | 2 P. M.....50

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer D. Utley, Davis, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.

Schr E. G. Willard, Parsons, Charlestown, Mass., Day, Huddell & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Schr Hazleton, Gardner, 2 days from Taunton, with mdse. to captain.

Schr Eastern Belle, Gilburn, 8 days from Bucksport, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr Malabar, McCarty, 10 days from Belfast, with ice to Philadelphia Ice Co.

Schr West Wind, Lawson, from Fall River.

Schr Richard Law, York, from Stonington.

Schr J. H. Bartlett, Harris, from Providence.

Schr Susan McDevitt, McDevitt, from New Haven.

Bark N. Churchill, arrived Saturday, is consigned —vessel to Penrose, Massey & Co.—not as before.

WENT TO SEA.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, hence for Savannah, went to sea from Delaware Breakwater Saturday evening.

DISASTER.

Brig Conquerall (of Nova Scotia), from Dominica for Philadelphia, laden with brimstone, coffee, etc., broke from her moorings in the Delaware bay, during the storm of Sunday, 27th inst., and struck on the Joe Flogger and sunk soon after. The captain and one man took to the boat, which was soon upset, and they were both drowned. The mate and three seamen went into the rigging of the sunken brig, where they remained until Wednesday, when they were taken off by Capt. Sipple, of the schr Union, and taken to Frederica, Del.

MEMORANDA.

Bark Progress, Simons, hence, at Antwerp 26th ultimo.

Bark Olgir, Wesnaes, hence, at Belfast, Ire., 21st ultimo.

Schr R. A. Ford, Carpenter, from St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia, went ashore 26th ult., at Bars Harbor, Me.; she will probably be got off in a few days.

Schr John Cadwallader, Townsend, hence, at New Haven 1st inst.

Schr Henry N. Squires, from Rockland for Philadelphia, at Newport 1st inst.

FOURTH EDITION

Continuation of the McFarland Trial

This Afternoon's Cable Despatches.

The Crisis in Paris.

FROM EUROPE.

East Indian Cotton.

LONDON, April 4.—Despatches from Calcutta state that the Earl of Mayo, Governor General of India, is making the tour of the cotton-growing districts of that country, urging upon the people the necessity of increasing the cultivation of cotton in order to compete successfully with the United States.

The London "Times" on the Supreme Court.

The *Times* in an article to-day on the proposed reconsideration of the decision of the United States Supreme Court, recently rendered in the matter of the constitutionality of legal tenders, strongly hopes the views of the Chief Justice will be sustained.

The French Crisis.

PARIS, April 4—3·30 P. M.—It is now tolerably certain that the solution of the question for the submission of the new order of things to a vote of the people will be deferred for a time, and the misunderstanding between the Ministry and the Chambers on this subject will therefore be avoided.

The strike at La Creutzot continues, but no collision has yet occurred between the rioters had the troops. The radical party are working hard to insure the success of Ulric Fonveille, who is a candidate for deputy in the Corps Legislatif from the city of Lyons.

Launch of a Steamer.

GLASGOW, April 4.—The new steamer State, of the National Line, was successfully launched at Greenock to-day. She is 4200 tons burden, and is said to be the largest screw steamer afloat, the Great Eastern alone excepted. Her engines are of six hundred horse-power.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Uniform Elections.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The House to-day passed the bill reported from the Committee on Elections, providing for a uniform time of holding Congressional elections in all the States. It fixed the second Tuesday in November as the time. The idea is to have the Congressional elections on the same day as the Presidential election.

The Adjournment of the House.

An attempt was made to act upon a resolution providing for adjournment on the first Monday in June, but it failed. The work of the House is too far behind to fix the time for adjourning.

Mr. Wilson's Army Bill.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs this morning considered Mr. Wilson's bill for the reduction of the army, and will probably report it as a substitute for the House bill with the same name. It is claimed that Mr. Wilson's bill provides for saving five million dollars per annum, while Mr. Logan's would increase the expenditure for army purposes about three millions.

The Sixteenth Amendment.

Mr. Julian presented a joint resolution to-day to amend the Constitution of the United States by adding article 16, as follows:—

Section 1. The rights of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

CONGRESS.

House.

Continued from the Third Edition.

Mr. Banks moved to suspend the rules so as to put on its passage the Senate joint resolution for the appointment of an Examiner of Claims for the State Department, and for additional clerks.

Mr. Dawes objected to this first step to increase expenditures, and to create new offices.

The rules were not suspended.

Mr. Cox offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to report what changes have been made recently by the Collector of Customs at New York, with reference to the carriage of goods, the reasons for changes, and whose interests are affected favorably or unfavorably thereby. Adopted.

Mr. Ingersoll offered a resolution instructing the Post Office Committee to inquire into the expediency of extending the free delivery system to all cities containing a population of not less than two hundred thousand, and to State capitals containing a population of not less than one hundred thousand. Adopted.

Mr. Maynard introduced a joint resolution in reference to the sinking of the United States steamship Oneida by collision with the British steamship Bombay, off the port of Yokohama, directing the Secretary of the Navy to order an inquiry to be made into the particulars, with a view to ascertain the responsibility for the collision and consequent destruction of life, and report the same to Congress.

Mr. Schenck suggested a modification of the resolution, so as to make the investigation extend to the conduct of the captain of the Bombay. He was not at all certain that the Oneida was not in fault in producing the collision, but he thought the conduct of the British vessel after the collision a much graver offense.

The resolution was modified accordingly, and passed.

Mr. Julian introduced a bill for the protection of settlers on the public lands.

Mr. Conger offered a resolution declaring that the policy of the Government adopted in 1824 and since that time pursued, of aiding in the improvement of rivers and harbors, has been of great advantage to the agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial interests should be adhered to; but that in the present financial condition of the country only such appropriations for the purpose should be made as are necessary to preserve and keep in repair the public works already completed, or those in process of construction, or such works as add greatly to the facilities of commerce, cheapen transportation, or provide harbors of refuge, or such improvements of a general character or special importance as would suffer materially from postponement or suspension. Adopted.

Mr. Schenck rose to move to go into committee on the Tariff bill, but yielded to Mr. Porter, to offer a resolution reciting that the orders and decrees of the United States Circuit Courts for Virginia are sought to be nullified by the counter orders of the State Courts, and are forcibly resisted by certain pretended usurping persons who have by force taken possession of the municipal offices in Richmond, under a State law that has been decided by the Circuit Court to be in conflict with the Constitution of Virginia; also reciting that the Governor, Legislature, and Judiciary have entered into a conspiracy to destroy the Constitution of the State and to deny contemptuously and to resist forcibly the execution of the orders of the U. S. Circuit Court and instructing the Reconstruction Committee to inquire into the facts and report what legislation is necessary to put down the Rebellion (laughter on the Democratic side), and to maintain the authority of the National Government in Virginia.

Mr. Brooks (N. Y.) objected.

Mr. Porter moved to suspend the rules for the introduction and adoption of the resolution.

Mr. Brooks moved that the House adjourn and called for the yeas and nays, remarking that if time was to be wasted that was a safer way of wasting it.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. Schenck said that as the resolution was going to cause delay, he must insist on the gentleman from Virginia withdrawing it.

Mr. Porter accordingly withdrew the resolution.

The Speaker laid before the House the report of the Vice-President of the United States and of himself on the arrangements to be made by both houses in regard to the obsequies of Major-General George H. Thomas.

The report proposes a meeting in the hall of the House at 8 o'clock on Tuesday evening, to be presided over by General Cox, Secretary of the Interior, to be under supervision of the officers who served with Major-General Thomas, and to be attended by Senators and Representatives. Also, that a joint committee of six Senators and seven Representatives be appointed to attend the funeral of General Thomas.

Mr. Schenck moved the adoption of the report. Agreed to.

The Speaker appointed the following committee on the part of the House:—Messrs. Logan, Garfield, Banks, Slocum, Washburn (Wis.), Randall, and Stokes.

Mr. Schenck notified the House that he would ask evening sessions for the consideration of the tariff bill on next Wednesday and Thursday evenings.

FROM NEW YORK.

The McFarland Trial.

Continued from the Third Edition.

William Eddleson and Henry Morrison were appointed triers by the Court, and Mr. Graham proceeded to examine Wingate:—He had never seen Richardson; attended Frothingham's church; know Frothingham; was aware that Frothingham was censured for his connection with the ceremony at the Astor House; read about the affair in the papers; could not tell whether it was a legal proceeding or not; had no opinion or belief about the matter, not knowing enough about it; did not care two straws about what other people thought about the matter; of course what he read produced an impression on his mind.

Mr. Garvin then examined the juror who stated he was impartial and could render a fair verdict. The case was then summed up.

Mr. Graham, addressing the triers, said that if there was any truth in what the juror had stated, he was the most extraordinary specimen of humanity that ever tried to get on a jury. He must have had some motive urging him to seek and to thrust himself into a position from which men of his years generally shrink. He conceived that it was impossible that any man should not have read accounts of the transaction in the papers and not have formed an opinion in regard to it. He was therefore at a loss to account for the juror's answers and was forced to think he was concealing something and that he was not in that unbiassed state of mind essential to a juror.

Another thing to cause suspicion was that Mr. Wingate was anxious to get on the jury, which of itself was sufficient to prove bias, and he also admitted that he was acquainted with one of the principal actors in the blasphemous ceremony at the Astor House.

The Recorder charged the triers that they were to decide upon the evidence submitted to them whether or not the juror had a bias against the accused.

The triers rendered a verdict that the juror was indifferent.

The defense then challenged peremptorily.

The next juror called was Edwin C. Marshall, painter, who, having been sworn, testified that he had formed an opinion, and was directed to stand aside.

Charles R. Carpenter, flour dealer, sworn and examined, testified that he had expressed an opinion; had no scruples about finding a verdict of guilty in a capital case.

The District Attorney challenged for principal cause, the juror having expressed an opinion.

In answer to a question, Carpenter stated his opinion was formed from reading newspapers; if he sat as a juror, he should decide altogether by the evidence.

The Reynolds Case.

NEW YORK, April 4.—Judge Ingraham to-day denied the motion for a stay of proceedings and a writ of error in the case of Jack Reynolds, the murderer. There is now hardly any doubt but that the execution will take place on Friday.

FROM THE WEST.

The Ohio Election.

CLEVELAND, April 4.—The election throughout this State is progressing quietly, the vote being light. The colored voters are availing themselves of the franchise, and are electioneering with a vim. They are almost unanimous for the Republican ticket.

A REAL SENSATION.

A Duel with Rifles at Thirty Paces.

A despatch to the San Francisco *Bulletin* from Los Angeles (March 25) says:—

The quiet of the past few days was occasioned perhaps by the subsiding of the mining excitement, but it gave place this morning to a real sensation. At daybreak, just without the city limits, a regularly appointed duel was fought. The social position of the parties has only heightened the interest connected with the affair. The principals were John B. Wilson, son of Senator B. D. Wilson, and Charles E. Beane, late of the Confederate service, and prominently connected with the press of this city. The feud seems to have originated in a political dispute, upon Tuesday evening last, heated by frequent indulgences in wine. Both are said to have used harsh language. Mr. Wilson, as the most aggrieved, sent the challenge. George H. Howard acted as his second, and Major Baldwin as second for Captain Beane. The weapons chosen were Kentucky rifles, the distance to be thirty paces.

Accompanied by a surgeon, the parties all arrived on the ground punctually as agreed upon. The place chosen was in a ravine, across the Los Angeles river, a short distance off the road leading to Arroyo Seco, a pleasure resort. A more picturesque spot is scarcely to be found in Southern California. Hill and dale are strongly blended, and flat grassy plains leading to the city, in the foreground, form a strong contrast to the high peaks of the Coast Range in the rear of the picture. The ground was soon staked off, and the principals placed in position. At a given signal each was to wheel and fire. On giving the signal, Wilson turned quickly and fired, but the rifle missed fire. Beane, not so hurriedly, magnanimously withheld his shot, refusing the advantage.

Wilson's piece was reloaded, and on the next order both wheeled and fired. Captain Beane was unharmed; but Wilson's rifle was seen to drop from his grasp, and it was thought he was seriously hurt. A flesh wound in the left arm was found to be all the injury sustained.

After an amicable adjustment of the quarrel, and an interchange of courtesies, the parties departed.

No arrests have been made.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, April 4.—There was quite an active business in beef cattle to-day, and, although the offerings were large, an advance of ¼c. on last week's quotations was realized. We quote choice at 10@10½c.; prime at 9@9½c.; fair to good at 8@8½c.; and common at 6½@7½c. ₱ lb., gross, as in quality. Receipts 1587 head. The following sales were reported:—

Head.
52 Owen Smith, Lancaster co., 8½@10.
45 A. Christy, Western, 9@10½.
45 Dennis Smith, Western, 7½@9½.
18 Daengler & McCleese, Western, 7½@8¾.
54 P. McFillen, Lancaster co., 8½@9¼.
35 Ph. Hathaway, Lancaster co., 8½@9¾.
40 James S. Kirk, Chester county, 8½@10¼.
40 B. F. McFillen, Lancaster co., 8@9¾.
80 James McFillen, Lancaster county, 8@9¾.
68 E. S. McFillen, Lancaster co., 9@10¾.
144 Ullman & Bachman, Lancaster co., 8½@9¾.
214 Martin Fuller & Co., Western, 8@9¼.
94 Mooney & Miller, Western, 7@9¼.
45 Thomas Mooney & Bro., Lancaster co., 7½@9½.
25 H. Chain, Lancaster co., 8@9½.
120 John Smith & Bro., Lancaster co., 7@9¾.
38 J. & L. Frank, Lancaster co., 8½@9.
30 Gus. Schamberg & Co., Lancaster co., 8@9½.
70 Hope & Co., Lancaster co., 8@9½.
45 H. Frank, Western, 7½@8½.
26 J. Clemson, Lancaster co., 7½@9¼.
40 Eikon & Co., Lancaster co., 8@9.
22 J. Christy, Lancaster co., 8½@9¾.
30 Chandler & Alexander, Chester co., 8½@9¼.
25 A. Kimble, Chester co., 8½@9½.
15 L. Horne, Virginia, 6½@8.
34 Ellinger, Lancaster co., 7½@9¼.
15 John J. Rowland, Chester co., 8@9.

Cows and Calves were unchanged. Sales of 150 head at $45@65. Springers sold at $40@60.

Sheep continue in steady request at full figures. Sales of 6000 head at the Park Drove Yard at 7½@9c., the latter for extra. At the Avenue Drove Yard the sales reached 1500 head at 7½@9½c. per lb., our highest quotations for fancy.

Hogs—The market was brisk at an advance. Sales of 2196 head at Glass' Union Drove Yard at $12·50@13 for slop and $13·00@14 per 100 lbs. net for corn-fed.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, April 4.—Stocks steady. Money easy at 6@7 per cent. Gold, 111⅛. Five-twenties, 1865, coupon, 109⅞; do. 1864, do., 109; do. 1865, do., 109⅛; do. do. new, 107¾; do. 1867, 108⅝; do. 1868, 108¾; 10-40s, 106; Virginia 6s, new, 69½; Missouri 6s, 92⅝; Canton Co., 65½; Cumberland preferred, 28; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 91⅝; Erie, 25¾; Reading, 97⅝; Adams Express, 61; Michigan Central, 119⅝; Michigan Southern,

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE NEW FACE OF AN OLD PARTY.

From Harper's Weekly.

It is sometimes asked why, of all the religious sects in this country, the Roman Catholics excite the most hostility, and are oftenest most severely denounced. Have they not, it is asked, exactly the same rights as all other sects? Certainly they have; but the difficulty is that the Roman clergymen are not satisfied. They are determined to be a political party also. Indeed, not only have all the sects equal rights before the law, but the uniform tone of the press—except, of course, the religious press, which naturally advocates its various theological views—is one of equal respect for all communions. Neither the Methodists, nor the Baptists, nor the Presbyterians, nor the Unitarians, nor the Episcopalians, nor the Congregationalists, nor the Roman Catholics, nor the Quakers, can justly complain that, as sects, they are not treated with the utmost impartiality and respect in all newspaper discussions. What is called the attack upon the Roman Catholics is properly the attack of the Roman Catholic clergymen upon an integral part of our political system. The Government absolutely severs Church from State; and everybody in dealing with the State leaves his sectarian views behind him, except the Roman priest. The rest of us are not Presbyterians and Baptists and Methodists when we take part in politics; we are American citizens only. But the Roman priest insists that he and his sect shall be regarded by the State as Romanists. It is the instinctive opposition to that claim which is called the attack upon the Roman Catholics.

The Roman Church, which for so long a time controlled the chief governments in the world, has never relinquished the theory that the ecclesiastical, or what it preferred to call the religious, authority was, necessarily, superior to the temporal. Hence the Pope claimed the right to dethrone kings and release subjects from their allegiance. This was the doctrine and the practice of Gregory VII. Clement VII absolved the subjects of Henry VIII from their duty, as Innocent III had absolved these of King John. Thus the Roman Catholic leaders have always chosen to be a political party, while they have claimed the immunity of a religious sect. It was this fatal folly that led to the execution of Campian and the Seminary priests in England under Elizabeth. The country was full of the emissaries of Philip and the Pope, stirring up conspiracy against the Government. It was simply a struggle for life and death. Campian would not say that he believed the Pope could absolve the political allegiance of the subject. That was the notorious doctrine of the Church; and therefore, when some one exclaimed, "In your Catholicism all treason is contained!" he expressed a very general feeling. Campian declared that he was executed for being a Roman Catholic. The truth is that he was punished for inculcating, at that most critical moment, the doctrine that a Roman bishop was the political superior of the English Queen, a doctrine which, at the time and under the circumstances, was intolerable.

When the English Roman Catholics sought release from their political disabilities a century ago they repudiated this doctrine, and the "seminaries" upon the Continent also expressly denied it. But the Pope now reasserts it, and unquestionably with great logical force. The clergy of his Church in this country support his position by demanding that one of the fundamental conditions of this Government—namely, the total separation of Church and State—shall be abolished. They deny, indeed, that they demand it. Rev. Mr. Preston says, in urging a division of the school fund:—"The State has nothing to do with religion; it only recognizes the fact that there are so many children who belong to a particular communion, and gives to them their proportion of the fund." But surely Mr. Preston sees that when the State does this it recognizes sects, while non-recognition of sects is the very essential point. When the State does what he suggests, it educates the children not as citizens but as Methodists, Baptists, and Romanists. And precisely because experience has taught the people the deplorable consequences of doing this very thing did they prohibit the State from knowing who belonged to one "particular communion" and who to another. The people have imperatively declared that neither pope, cardinal, archbishop, bishop, priest, nor deacon of any sect, nor any person whatever in a sectarian capacity, shall meddle with politics.

Do we therefore deny the right of Roman Catholic priests, as American citizens, to do what they can to persuade the people to change the law, and to permit the State to become sectarian? Not at all. They may and they do argue for it, precisely as we argue against it. But while they are doing this they must not talk about persecution and religious liberty and the rights of conscience. The State says that secular education shall be freely provided for all children. The Roman Catholic priests say that they think secular education is irreligious, and claim to have a certain share of the money raised, or to be released from taxation. The State replies that it is impossible to do that without falling into immeasurable difficulties; but, of course, it does not oppose any kind of religious instruction under private direction; it simply declines to give it. It cannot abandon its system of free and unsectarian schools because of a plea that mere secular instruction is irreligious, any more than it can abandon its laws against bigamy, and the taxation that enforces them, because of a plea that there is a sect which holds polygamy to be a part of its religion. The State will interfere with no man's religion, but it will punish bigamy. One class of citizens may raise a point of conscience against the teaching of this branch of knowledge, another against that. But the common sense of all shows that as all must be educated, and can be best educated at the common expense, the only practicable and just and equal method is to provide an elementary secular education for all, and to leave religious instruction to the direction of parents. This is what the Roman priests as politicians oppose, and insist that not to yield to them is to coerce their conscience! So the old slavery party used to urge that to forbid slavery in the Territories was to deny equal rights and to withstand Christianity. They were mistaken; and the new party will discover that it is mistaken also.

USEFUL DISCONTENT.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Before the war, when the nation had much less than now to boast of, we were all rather boastful. We used to brag rather loudly of our free schools, for instance, and of the career open to all young people whom they trained. Since the war, an epoch of croaking has set in. Perhaps it will disappear with the income tax; but meanwhile it is the fashion to say that our whole system, schools and all, leads to a great deal of heart-burning and social discontent. We have seen this more or less plainly hinted in half-a-dozen speeches and essays of late, mostly from persons fresh from foreign travel; for your travelled American is apt to boast of his native land until he returns to its shores, or rather he is like Horace Walpole, who said that he should love his country very much, if it were not for his countrymen. And as your American, under such circumstances, is apt to be suffering under a double discontent—that which took him abroad, and that which attacks him on returning—his eye for that emotion must naturally be pretty sharp.

So we are discontented, are we? The better for us! It is the maxim of Oriental governments that a man should be "content with his caste." It is the result of modern governments that he should be discontented with it. It applies not merely to America, but to all countries so far as they are Americanized.

Modern history is the history of discontent, and since the French Revolution the old social order has satisfied nobody. Mrs. Trench, in her delightful letters, found great fixedness of caste in Germany in 1799, and contrasted it with "the mixture of ranks" which was already visible in London. "Here, every one remains contentedly in their own class—there, all are struggling to associate with those above them, whence proceeds a vast share of expense and dissipation." Yet now Germany is where England was then, and the England of to-day seems a "fierce democracie" compared with the England of George IV.

Is all this a good thing? Certainly it is. The first step towards improvement is discontent. Dissatisfaction with manual labor, for instance, makes men work with their brains; and this is what keeps the Patent Office busy. "Set men working by the piece," said the head of a great manufactory, "and each man begins to contrive some way to save labor, and soon they accomplish more. *They double right up.*" In this way, the great mechanical improvements come. Take away the wholesome discontent as regards poverty and hard work, and the man invents no more machines, but becomes one himself.

Wordsworth, the poet, thought it well that the poor should learn to read, and perhaps to write. "But this," he added, "is far from equally certain." The poorest immigrant on our shores is, so far, wiser than the philosophic poet, that he finds it quite certain that his child will need the whole of the three R's. He knows it will make him discontented, and sends him to school for that purpose. Once fortified with "learning," the boy is expected to make some use of it to become a saint, or an alderman, or something. The London costermonger told Mr. Mayhew that every man wished his son to have a better start in the world than he himself had; and what is there a vision may here be a reality. If our free schools excite all with the wish to be gentlemen and ladies, so much the better. The universal struggle will, in time, elevate the meaning of those words. Indeed, it has already done so. "Gentleman" and lady" once implied a social distinction, but they now imply a personal distinction—they refer to manners and education, not to property or pursuit. It is a great step. People advertise for "saleswomen" in shops, assuming the new but true opinion that every shopwoman should be as ladylike as her customers. Even in England—partly through the reflex influence of America—the same improvement goes on; and you may "hear a tinman in a municipal council rebuke a grocer for not behaving like a gentleman, or a candidate address the mob at the hustings as 'gentlemen and electors.'"

This social ambition brings follies with it, no doubt. But the first thing is to have the ambition—the power to direct it wisely comes afterwards. Social discontent leads foolish people to folly, but it leads the wise to self-improvement, to virtue, culture, and the graces. The energy that marks American men, the "capable" qualities that mark the American woman, grow directly from our social condition, and, above all, from our free schools. Where all are educated, the days of privilege are ended. Bringing each year a new generation into the pursuits of life, our schools gradually infuse through the whole community a desire for something better than their fathers had. With a few this desire will take the form of "shoddy" display. With others it will take the form of more rational and agreeable living. It will lead some to despise labor, but others will learn by it to elevate labor into something more ennobling and more attractive. The dream of Napoleon that in France all trades should be elevated into arts is likely to be first reached in America. Until then, it is the duty of all to be dissatisfied. The biographer of young General Lowell, who fell so nobly in the late war, says that, after leaving college, "he viewed the actual order of things with a generous discontent, of which Mr. Emerson said:—'I hope he will never get rid of it.'" And the attitude of that young hero is the proper attitude for all.

THE GREAT EXODUS.

From the Lawrence (Kansas) Republican.

No previous year in the history of Western immigration equals the present. Everybody is "going West," and more would come if they could sell out. This feat cannot always be easily accomplished. Money is scarce, and sales of farms are not readily made at the East. But pretty much all who can dispose of their effects are doing so, and coming to the broad prairies and cheap lands of the West. They seek free homes in this rich and broad domain, and are ambitious to aid in raising up the splendid civilization we are here building.

The opportunity for investments was never more favorable in Kansas. Our railroad system is pretty well developed, and parties can now make their selections with a certainty as to the future advantages of railroads. Our lands are rapidly advancing in price, but are not yet beyond the reach of the man of moderate means. Even the poor man can get a home upon the public lands for the taking. Kansas has settled down into one of the solid and substantial States. Farmers no longer entertain fears of the drouth, grasshoppers, and Indian raids. Nearly all the advantages, such as schools, churches, railroads, and the like, we now possess. With nine hundred miles of railroad in operation in our State, one can, in a very short time, traverse nearly the whole surface of the State, and obtain a knowledge of the various localities, their advantages and inducements for settlement.

Immigration is pouring in at the rate of about one thousand per day by the different lines of railroad centring within our eastern border. To this number is to be added the hundreds and even thousands coming by private conveyances, bringing their families and "household gods" with them. This number is not as large as before the era of railroads. Still, it is very large, as the numerous covered wagons, in the streets of our larger towns, daily bear witness. These parties generally bring with them more or less of stock and household "plunder." They come prepared to make settlement at once and open up farms.

This universal immigration to Kansas is no spasm; it is based upon no hallucination or wild fancy. The people are lured here not by dreams of sudden wealth through mining speculations, for of the precious metals Kansas has none. Gold and silver she has none. But such as she has she gives as a gratuity—lands for the taking, a genial climate, short seasons, and many long and productive months favorable to the growth of all kinds of grains and cereals. She assures the settler that he is locating in the greatest stock and fruit region in all the Western States. Here labor will meet with a sure reward, and capital receive remunerative returns for investment. Lands bought at $5 this year will be worth $10 next year. We have so often seen in this State this wonderful multiplication of wealth, that we are justified in making these statements. The real and substantial advantages of Kansas as a field for immigration are being appreciated, and hence this great exodus, this pouring in of this unparalleled stream of immigration to enrich, fertilize, and adorn the State.

SENATORIAL QUALIFICATIONS — THE CASE OF GENERAL AMES.

From the N. Y. Times.

The debate in the United States Senate on the credentials of General Ames, the Senator-elect for the State of Mississippi, is full of instruction as to the meaning and intent of the Constitution in regard to the qualifications of the Senatorial office and the right of any citizen of the United States, of nine years' standing, to represent any State in the Union in the Senate or House of Representatives, without qualification as to the term of inhabitancy in the State. The Judiciary Committee reported that General Ames could not take his seat because he was not an inhabitant of the State when elected within the meaning of the Constitution. It was not pretended that the question had any material personal or party significance. On the contrary, it was conceded that General Ames is now an inhabitant, and if sent back would assuredly be re-elected; but the majority of the committee claimed that at the time of the original election he was not an inhabitant in the legal sense. In support of this view it was alleged that if he had failed of an election, he might not have remained in Mississippi.

The Republican majority in the Senate differed from this conclusion and the technical argument upon which it was founded. General Ames had been a resident of Mississippi in his military capacity for about eighteen months. When his duties as Military Governor were about to cease, he was solicited to become a candidate for the Senate, and being of the proper age, and a citizen of the United States of more than nine years' residence, and living in Mississippi "at the time," it was held that the facts of his election and acceptance constituted sufficient proofs of the other constitutional qualification of inhabitancy.

Aside from its immediate interest, the debate developed the technical meaning of the term "inhabitant;" and secondly, the real intent of the Constitution in the use of the term, without prescribing, so far as State lines are concerned, any particular time or term of years of inhabitancy. It transpired that this last point was made in the convention that framed the Consitution of 1789. Mr. Rutledge, of South Carolina, moved an amendment to the effect that three years' local inhabitancy should be required. Mr. Read, of Delaware, suggested that as the convention had met to frame a constitution in the name of the whole people of the United States, irrespective of State lines, no such qualification ought to be imposed. It was sufficient, he contended, that a Congressman should be simply an inhabitant of the State when elected, of the requisite age, and a citizen for nine years of the United States. Only two States, South Carolina and Georgia, voted to prescribe a term of State inhabitancy, and the amendment was lost.

These facts sufficiently dispose of the vulgar taunt of "carpet-bagger," whether applied to General Ames or any other man now representing the Southern States in the Senate or House of Representatives, or to Mr. Cox, late of Ohio, representing the Sixth district of New York. His place of birth or place of previous residence has really nothing to do with their qualifications to represent a particular State, provided, if not born in the United States, he had been nine years a citizen in any part of the United States; for if the late war settled any one point more emphatically than another, it was that we are one people. The right of the freemen (and freedmen) of the reconstructed Southern States, without distinction of race or color, to select their own representatives, without respect to their previous inhabitancy, would therefore seem to be no longer doubtful.

In England, the right of constituencies to select their members of the Commons House of Parliament is unlimited. The question of residence or inhabitancy within the borough or county has nothing to do with this perfect freedom of selection. But our Constitution, without drawing the slightest distinction as to citizenship or residence within the United States, whether North or South, East or West, requires that the Senator or Representative elect to the Congress of the United States shall have a local inhabitancy at the time of his election. And it seems clear from the tenor of the recent debate that one or three days' inhabitancy is, for all constitutional as well as practical purposes, as good as one or three years.

THE COMING WOMAN.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The passage of the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States has had at least one beneficial effect so far as our political status is concerned in this country, to wit, the clearing of the track for the sixteenth and as many other amendments as may be deemed necessary and becoming towards the attainment of a liberal and benignly comprehensive system of representation and participation both in the making and the administration of laws. The woman is inevitable, and she is "coming" on the chariot wheels of woman's sweet wilfulness and her irresistibly captivating appeal for a chance to experiment among the rulers.

For some time past the sorrowful sisterhood "Sorosis" has pined itself into melancholy over strong tea at Delmonico's because of the obstinacy or neglect of their autocratic husbands in not allowing them to organize among themselves coteries of female repeaters, ballot stuffers and primary strikers. And this waste and emaciation of womanly tears and womanly beauty has as yet achieved no result whatever beyond its corollary of miseries. So, too, with the woman suffrage meetings in this city—they have dissolved and have been reorganized three or four times, and it remained for the sturdy women of the West to first carry their little tinted paper votes to the polls, and, with lace handkerchiefs, wipe tears of anguish from their eyes in the jury box while deliberating on the guilt or innocence of a murderer of the sterner sex.

Now, however, there is a fitting opportunity for the women throughout the land to show their might, independent of any of these petty organizations, by voting for a candidate for the Presidential succession of 1872, and by inducing the men to vote, "just for once," in favor of a woman for President. Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull, the lady broker of Broad street, independent of all suffrage tea parties and Grundy associations, proclaims herself as a candidate for the occupancy-in-chief of the White House, and asks it on the score solely that she has the means, courage, energy, and ability necessary to contest the issue to its close. Now there can certainly be no objection to such a competition as this. It possesses the merits of novelty, enterprise, courage, and determination, and but one thing is lacking to secure her triumphant election. That one thing is a sixteenth amendment, giving to women all over the land the elective franchise. One other thing will secure her success, and that is a spirit of chivalry on the part of the men, which, if they will not pass a sixteenth amendment, will prompt them to refrain from putting up a candidate of their own sex. Women always take the part of each other, and if the women can be allowed to vote, Mrs. Woodhull may rely on rolling up the heaviest majority ever polled in this or any other nation. Her platform is short, sharp, decisive, and has the true ring in it. Now, then, for another amendment and victory for Victoria in 1872.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA, GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1, 1870.

Comrades—The death of Major-General GEORGE H. THOMAS has cast a gloom over our land, and particularly in the hearts of his late comrades in arms is the sorrow profound. We who followed him as our Soldier "Father" in the terrible battles of the West, know full well the worth of the patriot soldier and the Christian gentleman, whose presence, so calm, yet determined, was ever the warrant of glorious victory.

You! Soldiers of the East, who watched his career from the first Western victory—Mill Springs—to his last effective blow against Rebellion at Nashville, must unite with the rest in this national grief.

It must be the desire of all to give expression to their feelings; therefore, the Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic situated in Philadelphia county, and other soldiers who wish to join the ceremonies, will assemble at the Headquarters of POST 19, ARCH Street, above Sixth, at 7 P. M., sharp, on the evening of April 4 (MONDAY), and march thence by Posts, with colors draped, to the Academy of Music, where a sufficient space will be reserved for all comrades. Fatigue caps, white gloves, dark clothes, and mourning badges will be worn. A large attendance is desired, with promptness in assembling.

A. R. CALHOUN,
Commander Department of Pennsylvania.
A. W. NORRIS, Acting A. D. C. 4 2 2t

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF FAIRMOUNT PARK, No. 224 South FIFTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, March 30, 1870.

Applications in writing from parties desirous of renting Belmont (Judge Peters') Mansion (as soon as the same is put in repair), for a Restaurant will be received for one week at this office daily, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. The applications must state the name, residence, and occupation of the applicant, and the price or rent offered for the remainder of the present year. Particulars can be learned at this office. Each application must be addressed to the Commissioners of Fairmount Park, and marked on the outside "Application for Restaurant."

DAVID FOLEY,
3 31 5t Secretary of Park Commission.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION P.M.

PHILADELPHIA, April 2, 1870.

The officers and members of this Division (in uniform) are invited to meet in the FOYER OF THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, at 7½ o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, the 4th instant, to proceed in a body to the meeting held in honor of the late Major-General GEORGE H. THOMAS, U. S. Army.

CHARLES M. PREVOST,
4 2 2t Major-General.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, does not contain lead, nor any *vitalic* poison to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has had thirty years unfurnished reputation to uphold its integrity as the only Perfect Hair Dye—Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists. Applied at No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf]

OFFICE OF THE WESTMORELAND COAL COMPANY, No. 230 S. THIRD Street, corner of Willing's Alley.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1870.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the WESTMORELAND COAL COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, April 6, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for eleven Directors to serve during the ensuing year.

F. H. JACKSON,
3 16 17t Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the NATIONAL RAILWAY COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company in the city of Philadelphia on SATURDAY, April 9, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing a President and Board of Directors.

JOHN Q. ADAMS,
3 24 12t Secretary.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.

It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!

Sold by all druggists and dentists.

B. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

WARDALE G. McALLISTER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
No. 261 BROADWAY,
New York.

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 3m

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £4,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
2[illegible] FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.—THOMAS W. SWEENEY, of Reading, in the County of Berks, and State of Pennsylvania, in the said District, a Bankrupt, who formerly carried on business in Philadelphia, Pa., under the firm name of T. W. Sweeney, Jr., said firm being composed of himself and R. Hellman and Isaac Wells, both of Minersville, Pa., having petitioned for his discharge, a meeting of creditors will be held on the 12th day of April, A. D. 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M., before Register H. MALTZBERGER, at his office, No. 46 N. SIXTH Street, Reading, Pa., that the examination of the said bankrupt may be finished, and any business of meetings required by sections 27 or 28 of the act of Congress transacted. The Register will certify whether the Bankrupt has conformed to his duty. A hearing will also be had on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of April, A. D. 1870, before the Court at Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where parties in interest may show cause against the discharge.

Witness the Hon. JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the said District Court, and the seal thereof, at Philadelphia, the 18th day of March, A. D. 1870. (L. S.)

G. R. FOX, Clerk.
Attest—H. MALTZBERGER, Register. 4 1 12t

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. ELLEN H. SMITH, by her next friend, etc., vs. JAMES D. SMITH. December Term, 1869, No. 70. In Divorce.

To James D. Smith, the Respondent:—Please take notice that the Court has granted a rule on you to show cause why a divorce a vinculo matrimonii should not be decreed in the above case. Returnable SATURDAY, April 16, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., personal service having failed on account of your absence.

JOHN Q. ADAMS,
4 4mthSt* Attorney for Libellant.

PERSONAL.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

Whereas, as we are informed, some person is representing himself in various cities as an Agent, direct from the house of

JOSEPH GILLOTT & SONS,

For the sale of their Pens,

This is to state that such claim is FALSE; *the man is an* IMPOSTOR; *no travelling Agents are employed.*

Our goods may always be had of Stationers, etc., and wholesale at the

MANUFACTURERS' WAREHOUSE,
No. 91 JOHN St., New York.
JOSEPH GILLOTT & SONS.

3 14 mwfim HENRY OWEN, Attorney.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.
FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES
In 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs.
Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.
Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 11 5 fmwf

GENUINE OROIDE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
$12, $15, $20, $25.

We are now selling our Watches at retail for wholesale prices, $12 and upwards, all in hunting cases. Gentlemen's and Ladies' sizes, warranted good timers as the best, costing ten times as much.
CHAINS AND JEWELRY.
Send for circular. Goods sent C. O. D.
Customers can examine before paying, by paying express charges each way.

JAMES GERARD & CO.,
No. 85 NASSAU STREET (UP STAIRS),
2 28 mwf] NEW YORK.

RICH JEWELRY.

JOHN BRENNAN
DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER,
NO. 13 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,
3 2 mwf 9mrp PHILADELPHIA.

H. MUHR & SON,
NO. 128 NORTH SECOND STREET,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, etc. etc.
Watchmakers and Dealers will find our stock complete, at prices as low as any in the United States.
Price list sent on application. 3 5 1m*

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Street
3 25] Second floor, and late of No. 25 S. THIRD St.

CLOCKS.
TOWER CLOCKS.
MARBLE CLOCKS.
BRONZE CLOCKS.
COUCOU CLOCKS.
VIENNA REGULATORS.
AMERICAN CLOCKS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE
REMOVAL.
FARREL, HERRING & CO
HAVE REMOVED FROM
No. 629 CHESNUT Street
TO
No. 807 CHESNUT St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes
(WITH DRY FILLING.)
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New York.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & CO., New Orleans. 2 9tf

J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE
NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
3 31] A few doors above Chesnut st., Phila

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON.
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 5 28 3p]

LITIZ CURRANT WINE.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in every Description of Fine Groceries,
11 7] Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Street.

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street,
Philadelphia.

DYEING AND SCOURING.

JOSEPH MOTTET,
ELEVE DE PARIS,
FRENCH STEAM DYEING AND SCOURING,
On any kind of Wearing Apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Patent apparatus for Stretching Pants from one to five inches.
No. 209 S. NINTH Street,
9] Philadelphia.

CORDAGE.
Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage,
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Aven e. 9 6

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS, 10 15fmS] DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

SHIPPING.

IMPORTANT NOTICE
TO SHIPPERS.

The PIONEER, advertised to sail for SAVANNAH on TUESDAY, 5th inst., will sail for WILMINGTON, N. C., on WEDNESDAY, 6th inst., at 8 A. M.

The new steamer ACHILLES, insuring at lowest rates, is now receiving freight for SAVANNAH at QUEEN STREET WHARF, to sail on THURSDAY, 7th inst., at 8 A. M. Shippers who hold bills of lading for SAVANNAH by PIONEER can have them changed by sending to QUEEN STREET WHARF.

Insurance should be transferred from the Pioneer to the Achilles.

WM. L. JAMES,
4 4 3t GENERAL AGENT.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR
NEW YORK
are now receiving freight at
5 cents per 100 pounds,
2 cents per foot, or 1-2 cent per gallon, ship option.

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.
No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents.
The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons.
For further particulars apply to
JOHN F. OHL,
2 28] PIER 19, NORTH WHARVES.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Cork, via Halifax, Tuesday, April 5, 8 A. M.
City of Antwerp, Saturday, April 9, at 11 A. M.
City of London, Saturday, April 16, 1 P. M.
City of New York, via Halifax, Tuesday, April 19, 8 A. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, April 23, 12 Noon.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	10
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1[

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First Cabin $140 | Second Cabin $85
TO PARIS,
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin $145 | Second Cabin $85
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams Express Company, to
H. L. LEAF,
12 7 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

FOR CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA,
THE SOUTH, SOUTHWEST, AND FLORIDA PORTS.
The Steamship PROMETHEUS,
will leave Pier 17, below Spruce street,
On THURSDAY, March 31, at 4 P. M.
Comfortable accommodations for Passengers.
Through Passage Tickets and Bills of Lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and Southwest, and with steamers to Florida ports.
Insurance by this Line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Bills of Lading furnished and signed at the office.
For freight or passage, apply to
H. A. SOUDER & CO.,
3 8 Dock Street Wharf.

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The Steam Propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1[

AGRICULTURAL.

BUIST'S WARRANTED GARDEN SEEDS.—The Seeds we offer are exclusively those of our own growth, and will be found far superior to those generally sold by dealers. Market gardeners and private families, to whom reliable seeds are of the utmost importance, should obtain their supplies from
BUIST'S SEED WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 922 and 924 MARKET Street, above Ninth. Call or send for Buist's Garden Manual and Price List for 1870, which contains 120 pages of useful information to country residents. 3 17 1m

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND GARDEN TOOLS.—Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Seed Sowers, Churns, Garden and Field Rollers, Lawn Mowers, Railroad and Garden Wheelbarrows; Hay, Straw, and Fodder Cutters, all at reduced prices. Call and examine our stock
ROBERT BUIST, JR.,
SEED WAREHOUSE,
3 17 1m Nos. 922 and 924 MARKET Street.

THE PHILADELPHIA LAWN MOWER.—This is the most improved hand machine made, and is just the article needed by all who have grass to cut. It can be operated by a lady without fatigue. Price $28, and every Mower warranted. Sold by
ROBERT BUIST, JR.,
SEED WAREHOUSE,
3 17 1m Nos. 922 and 924 MARKET Street.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO. PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 234 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. EDWIN CATTELL. 1 20

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—William Stall, aged 39 years, residing in Eagle court, near Front and Thompson streets, died suddenly on Saturday night last, at Germantown road and Diamond street, from heart disease.

—On Saturday William Blackstone (colored) was arrested and locked up to answer the charge of having been concerned in the killing of Jacob G. Nagel, a baker, at No. 11 Letitia street.

—On Saturday evening a large meeting of the Alumni of Girard College was held at the Assembly Buildings, at which arrangements were made for the anniversary of the Alumni on the 21st of May next.

—On Saturday morning Catharine Hess, aged 13 years, was run over by a train of cars on the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad, at Ninth and Jefferson streets, and was severely injured. She was removed to her home, No. 1636 Alder street.

—Mr. Thomas McFalls, a clerk of the West Jersey Freight Company, having an office at Walnut street wharf, has been missed from his home since Wednesday night last. On Thursday morning a portion of his clothing was found on the wharf near his office. Mr. McFalls is said to have been a man of regular and temperate habits.

—The old members of the Democratic Association of Pennsylvania, meeting at Ninth and Arch streets, have resolved themselves into a new organization, under the name and title of the "Central Association of the Pennsylvania Democrats." J. Rinaldo Sank, Esq., has been elected President, and Andrew Nebinger and Gillies Dallet, Esqs., Vice Presidents.

—The site of the old Skating Rink, at Twenty-first and Race streets, was sold in November last at Sheriff's sale, for $28,500. The lot is 213 feet 6 inches on Race street, 285 feet on Twenty-first street, and 138 feet 6 inches on Cherry street, and through it runs a small street known as Clayton street. Eleven houses will be erected as speedily as possible on Race, ten on Twenty-first, four on Cherry, and fourteen on Clayton street.

—The Third Reformed Dutch Church, at Tenth and Filbert, which was greatly injured by fire last summer, has succeeded in paying for all the repairs that were put upon it, with the exception of the building of its new organ. A collection with the view of removing this indebtedness was taken up yesterday at both morning and evening services. Although those present were quite liberal, the collection was not as large as it would have been had the weather been pleasant.

—About half-past 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the trunk manufactory of George B. Bains & Son, No. 721 Cherry street. It originated on the second floor of a detached three-story brick building, used for the carpentering work of the establishment, fronting on Utah street and in the rear of the main structure, which is of brick, four stories in height. It burned stubbornly, and before the flames were extinguished the building in which the fire broke out was destroyed, and a portion of the structure on Cherry street was burned through the second, third, and fourth floors. There was a large stock of goods on hand, which was damaged to the extent of about $10,000, on which there is an insurance of from $11,000 to $13,000 in the Mutual, North America, Reliance, and Franklin Insurance Companies of this city. The damage to the building will not probably exceed $3000, for which amount it is insured in the Fire Association. The cause of the fire is unknown, as the building in which it originated had been closed since 4 o'clock, and there had been no fire in it since 2 o'clock in the afternoon. John Young, who occupied No. 725 Cherry street as a tavern, loses considerably from water.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed on Saturday at 111⅞.

—The San Domingo treaty is given up by all its friends.

—Mr. Bard's confirmation as Governor of Idaho was not unanimous.

—Three men were suffocated in a burning building in New York last evening.

—Less than thirty advocates were found in the House for the free tea proposition.

—Travel on the Pacific Railroad averages just now 600 passengers per day, counting both ways.

—Mr. Boutwell thinks fifteen hundred national banks would accept the Funding bill as it left the Senate.

—A memorial meeting to the late General Thomas is to be held in the Hall of the House of Representatives to-morrow evening.

—At a meeting held in Chicago on Saturday night, resolutions were passed calling for a reduction of taxation and revenue reform.

—An address on the subject of homestead tenure for the freedmen has been forwarded to the President by Mr. L. H. Putnam (colored), of New York.

—The attention of the President has been called by Mr. Vincent Colyer to the recent bombardment of an Indian village in Alaska by United States troops.

—Mr. Wiener, the American Consul, is still held by the Haytien insurgents at Des Abricots as a hostage. An expedition has been sent to effect his release.

—There is great excitement in Cincinnati over the coming school election, in view of the Bible question. The colored vote will favor the retention of the Bible in the schools.

—Terrible murders by Indians are reported from Atlantic City, Wyoming. The settlers complain of their unprotected condition, and loudly call for General Sheridan or Colonel Baker.

—The Inman steamer City of Brussels, which recently left New York for Liverpool, was spoken at sea on the 1st inst., under sail, having lost her propeller. She needed no assistance.

—The duties on tea and coffee were discussed in the House on Saturday, and eventually allowed to stand as proposed in the bill—five per cent. on the former and four cents per pound on the latter.

—Colored citizens have exercised the right of suffrage secured to them by the fifteenth amendment in Delaware and New Jersey. In the former State, at a school election in Wilmington, colored votes were refused in two wards by Democratic officers.

Foreign Affairs.

—Dr. Pusey protests against a revision of the Bible.

—Oxford has the call in the betting for the University boat race.

—Very angry feeling has been evoked in Madrid by the new Conscription bill.

—A simple majority in the Œcumenical Council, it is stated, is sufficient to establish the infallibility dogma.

—A general movement of Spanish troops against the Cuban insurgents in the Central Department is reported.

—Senor Morte, the new Colonial Minister in Spain, announces his policy to be the same as that of his predecessor.

—A motion to postpone consideration of the new Constitution for Porto Rico has been defeated in the Spanish Cortes.

—The bill to secure order in Ireland has passed both houses of Parliament, but has not yet received the Queen's assent.

—Daru having failed to get Austria, Spain, and Italy to act in concert with him, has given up his idea of sending a special ambassador to Rome.

—After all, we may be spared the infliction of a visit from Prince Pierre Bonaparte. The latest report is that he proposes betaking himself to Belgium.

—The new Spanish Colonial Minister regards the question of liberty in the Antilles as of great importance, and promises an examination into the condition of Cuba.

—One Phillips, otherwise Forbes, has been arrested at Queenstown, charged with embezzlement from the New York Treasury. He is known in connection with the proposal for the sale of Cuba to the United States.

—Napoleon wants to submit certain reforms to a popular vote. This does not suit some of the members of the Corps Legislatif, and this opposition is so embarrassing to Ollivier that he purposes taking a vote on a confidence resolution, and in the event of its being defeated resigning.

General Thomas' Funeral.

The following telegrams have been received by General Sherman:—

ECHO, Utah, April 2, 1870.—General W. F. Sherman, Washington:—Mrs. Thomas preferred a quiet funeral, but as you were to be there, desired to leave all the arrangements to you. I think Friday will be the better day, if agreeable to you.

J. P. WILLIARD,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 2, 1870.—General W. T. Sherman:—Your despatch just received. I regret I cannot yield to the desire of having the burial at West Point. As Troy will be my future home, I feel that I must bury General Thomas in my family lot at the cemetery there. I will leave to you the arrangements for the military funeral at Troy. On the arrival of the remains they will be deposited in the receiving vault. Colonel Williard knows my wishes. Private services have already been held. Sincere thanks for your kind attention. FRANCES S. THOMAS.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL OFFICE, WASHINGTON, April 3, 1870.—General Orders No. 37:—

The body of Major-General George H. Thomas will be buried at Troy, N. Y., on Friday, April 8, at noon, and the ceremonies will be conducted in military order under the supervision of Maj.-Gen. George G. Meade, commanding the Military Division of the Atlantic. The escort will be a battalion of eight companies; and General Meade is authorized to use two of the companies of the engineer battalion from Willett's Point, two companies of the general recruits from Governor's Island, and the band from West Point. All officers of the army who can be spared from duty, all civil officers of the General and State Government, all members of the volunteer armies, civic societies, and citizens generally are invited to be present to manifest their respect to the memory of him who holds a sacred place in the heart of every American.

By command of General Sherman.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

CITY ITEMS.

A FOOD TREASURE FROM THE SEA.—If the sea in its wrath has swallowed up an enormous amount of property, it has more than balanced the account by giving us in return many inestimable treasures. One of these is the nutritious sea moss growing upon its otherwise barren shores, and cropping out from wave-washed rocks

"That stand far out in ocean like pilgrims from the land."

Here, if disposed to air our botany, we might volunteer a technical description of the varieties of the cryptogamic order to which the sea lichens belong; but our present object being simply utilitarian and practical, we only propose to show that the more valuable of all the sea mosses—the Carrageen or Irish Moss—has been rendered, by a new process of manufacture, far superior to any article of its class heretofore introduced either in Europe or America.

The new preparation of this marine vegetable (if it may be so called) was patented only a few weeks ago under the name of SEA MOSS FARINE, and its purity, palatability, and extraordinary nutrimental properties are attested by competent scientific authority, and by those still more potential evidences of excellence—general popularity and extensive sales. The addition to our national bill of fare of an article which is claimed to be pre-eminently economic, as well as peculiarly wholesome, nourishing, and delicious, is a matter of great interest to the public, and, therefore, a proper subject of newspaper comment. Accordingly, the attention of the press, in all parts of the country, has been attracted to this new product, or rather this new manufacture of a natural product well known to the scientific world for its fattening, strength-sustaining qualities. Editors and newspaper correspondents in all parts of the country seem to have investigated the merits of the Sea Moss Farine pretty thoroughly. It has been subjected to the experimentum crucis in numberless kitchens, and to the criticism of numberless epicurean palates, and the result, as far as we can judge, is a universal verdict in its favor. It has been placed, so to speak, in the front rank of our food staples, and all that has been said of it by the patentee (Mr. Rand), and the Company interested in its sale, appears to be approved and confirmed by public opinion.

Its uses, as set forth by the reports of scientific experts, are many and various. In the first place, when employed in the preparation of puddings, custards, blanc mange, creams, gruels, and scores of other delicacies for the family table or the sick room, it adds largely to the quantity of nutriment derivable from the other materials; and in the second place renders the dish, whatever it may be, far more digestible and agreeable to the taste than it would have been without this cheap and pure ingredient. Such is the testimony of a large number of the most prominent hotel-keepers in New York and other cities, and of a committee appointed by the Farmers' Club of the American Institute to pronounce judgment on the new edible. The committee of ladies, among whom was an eminent medical graduate and the wife of the Secretary of the Institute, state in their report that a packet of Sea Moss Farine, costing twenty-five cents, will produce, when combined with milk in due proportion, full sixteen quarts of blanc mange, while a packet of corn starch, maizena or farina, costing sixteen cents, will only produce, with the like quantity of milk, from four to six quarts—thus showing that the new food staple is actually worth, as a means of nourishment, about *one hundred and fifty per cent. more* than the heretofore popular preparations from maize and grain. It is also stated that it has none of the heating properties of ordinary farinaceous food, and is digested and assimilated with wonderful rapidity.

As far as we can judge, the conclusions at which the scientific world, the press, and the public have arrived with regard to Rand's Sea Moss Farine are founded on incontrovertible facts, and we have no hesitation in warmly recommending the article to our readers as an essential of the economic cuisine, and as a genuine luxury. To dyspeptics we feel assured it will prove an invaluable blessing. It is manufactured by a company with ample means (located at No. 53 Park place, New York), known as the Sea Moss Farine Company.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS, OYSTERS AND TERRAPINS.
Stabler's Extra Canned CORN.
" " " PEAS.
" " " PEACHES.
Maryland Canned TOMATOES.
Extra Canned ASPARAGUS. 3 25

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
Also, WOOL SACKS.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 5:39 | MOON RISES..... 9:55
SUN SETS..... 6:28 | HIGH WATER..... 3:52

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE

GEORGE L. BUZBY, GEORGE N. TATHAM, D. C. McCAMMON, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATION.
John O. James, Geo. L. Buzby, E. A. Souder,
Wm. W. Paul, Thomas L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Westphalia	Havre	New York	Mar. 12
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York v. B.	Mar. 12
Atalanta	London	New York	Mar. 17
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York v B.	Mar. 22
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 23
Hermann	Bremen	New York	Mar. 24

FOR EUROPE.

Hammonia	New York	Hamburg	April 5
C. of Cork	New York	Liverpool	April 5
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	April 6
Java	New York	Liverpool	April 6
Tarifa	New York	Liverpool	April 7
Hansa	New York	Bremen	April 7
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	April 9
Donau	New York	Bremen	April 9
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	April 9
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	April 13
Atalanta	New York	London	April 16
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	April 16
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	April 16
Europa	New York	Glasgow	April 16
Main	New York	Bremen	April 16
City of N. York	New York	Liverpool v. H.	April 19
Nevada	New York	Liverpool	April 20
C. of Wash'ton	New York	Liverpool	April 23

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilmington	April 5
Prometheus	Philadelphia	Charleston	April 5
Alaska	New York	Aspinwall	April 5

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, Providence, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Steamship J. W. Everman, Hinckley, Richmond via Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamship Norman, Nickerson, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer New York, Jones, Georgetown and Alexandria, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Bark Annie Augusta, Davis, St. Jago de Cuba, G. W. Bernadou & Bro.
Brig J. Welsh, Jr., Munday, Sagua, S. & W. Welsh.
Br. brig Home, Phillips, Port Spain, Knight & Sons.
Schr Abbie Dunn, Fountain, Matanzas, Warren & Gregg.
Schr A. W. Collins, Tooker, Jacksonville, Captain.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Pioneer, Wakeley, 60 hours from Wilmington, N. C., with cotton, naval stores, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamer Achilles, Colburn, from Boston, in ballast to J. S. Hilles.
Steamer Monitor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamer A. C. Stimers, Lenny, from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Br. bark N. Churchill, Murphy, 62 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to Penrose, Massey & Co.—vessel to B. Crawley & Co.
Brig H. Houston, French, 14 days from Cardenas, with molasses to B. H. Crawley & Co.—vessel to Souder & Adams.
Brig Lima, Hill, 17 days from Cienfuegos, with sugar and molasses to Geo. C. Carson & Co.
Brig Alice Starrett, Hooper, 13 days from Sagua, with sugar and old iron to John Mason & Co.—vessel to Warren & Gregg.
Brig J. B. Kirby, Bernard, 10 days from Sagua, with molasses to S. & W. Welsh.
Br. brig Ethel Boulton, Haney, 23 days from Matanzas, with molasses to Harris, Heyl & Co.—vessel to Warren & Gregg.
Br. brig Planet, Arey, 17 days from Cardenas, with sugar and molasses to John Mason & Co.
Schr Jas. Ponder, Hudson, 11 days from Cardenas, with sugar to Wm. Buzby.
Br. schr Gold Hunter, Secord, 9 days from St. John, N. B., with laths to D. Trump, Son & Co.
Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, April 2.—Three barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, April 2.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—D. W. C. Fox, N. Bottsford, F. H. Parks, Lillian, and H. D. Walbridge, all with coal for New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, April 4.—Barge George R. Burritt, with oil, left yesterday for Baltimore. Barge G. P. Hier, with coal, left Saturday for New York. L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Westmoreland, Letournau, from Bremen, at Shields 26th ult.
Ship Young Eagle, Perkins, at Remedios 19th ult., leading for a port north of Hatteras.
Steamer Rattlesnake, Winnett, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 1st inst.
Bark George H. Jenkins, Corning, from London for Philadelphia, sailed from Deal 20th ult.
Bark John Wooster, Knowles, cleared at Cardiff 18th ult. for Singapore.
Bark Medora, Reed, hence, off Falmouth 19th ult.
Barks Blanche Howe, Ingersoll; J. S. Holbrook, Leavitt; and John Litterson, Fickett, at Remedios 19th ult., for a port north of Hatteras.
Bark Lizzie Fox, Clark, for Philadelphia, cleared at Baltimore 1st inst.
Bark D. H. Watjen, Deetzen, sailed from Bremerhaven 18th ult. for New York.
Bark Andaman, Otis, from Cardiff for New Orleans, was spoken in lat. 46 30, long. 14 10, no date.
Bark Everhard Delius, Herboth, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 2d inst.
Brig Harry, Sedgley, at Remedios 19th ult., for a port north of Hatteras.
Schrs Wm. Walton, Kimball, from Bath, and F. G. Warner, Russell, from Haddam, both for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 1st inst.
Schr Anna E. Safford, Powell, hence, at Fall River 1st inst.
Schrs M. E. Gaskell, Gaskell; Sarah Bruen, Fisher; J. W. Griffin, Foster; and M. J. Russell, Smith, were loading at Wilmington, N. C., 31st ult., for Philadelphia.
Schr J. H. Perry, Kelley, sailed from New Bedford 31st ult. for Philadelphia.
Schr W. P. Phillips, Comery, sailed from Providence 1st inst. for Philadelphia.
Schrs Daniel S. Mershon, Ayers, hence for Boston; Lottie Beard, Perry, hence for Salem; and Lady Helen, Somers, hence for Fall River, at New London 30th ult.
Schr Sarah Mills, Baker, sailed from Fall River 30th ult. for Philadelphia.
Schrs A. D. Huddell, Long, hence for Boston; Mary Weaver, Weaver, hence for do.; and John W. Hall, hence for Portsmouth, N. H., at Holmes' Hole 30th ult.
Schr Dan Gifford, Jirrell, cleared at Charleston 31st, for Philadelphia, with 200 tons phosphate rock, and 67,000 feet timber.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Hen and Chickens Lightvessel No. 8 will be withdrawn from her station for a few days for repairs, and the Relief No. 38 will be put in her place. The vessel is painted red, and has read day marks, with Relief painted on each side and 38 on each quarter.

Boston, March 31, 1870.

The following notice to pilots and masters of vessels has been issued by the Health Officer of the port of New York:—

Pilots and masters of vessels arriving at this port from any domestic port south of Cape Henlopen, are hereby notified that in accordance with law, they are subject to visitation by the Health Officer from the 1st of April to the 30th of November, inclusive.

WANTS.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light, and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer:—To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine. 1 16 3m

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 HURCH Street (City Stores).

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1869.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000 00
100,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750 00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,250 00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925 00
100,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	102,000 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,450 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270 00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000 00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900 00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500 00
246,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900 00
$1,231,400 Par.	Market value, $1,255,270 00 Cost, $1,215,622 27.	
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	323,700 75
	Balances due at Agencies:—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097 25
	Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4766. Estimated value	2,740 20
	Cash in Bank	$168,318 89
	Cash in Drawer	972 25
		169,291 14
		$1,852,100 04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, James Traquair, Henry Sloan, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor, George W. Bernadou, William C. Houston, Samuel E. Stokes, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob Riegel, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvain, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, Pittsburg, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 1 1

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837 45
Interest from Investments, '69	114,696 74
	$2,106,534 19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386 84

Statement of the Assets.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	32,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	321,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, William Welsh, S. Morris Wain, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, Louis C. Madeira, Charles W. Cushman, Clement A. Griscom, William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson, William H. Rhawn, William M. Seyfert, John F. Smith, Nathan Hilles, George A. West, Robert Pearce, John Kessler, Jr., Edward B. Orne, Charles Stokes, John W. Everman, Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23s

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA
Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) $300,000 00
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870 $524,365 71

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr, Nathro Frazier, John M. Atwood, Benj. T. Tredick, George H. Stuart, John H. Brown, J. Livingston Erringer, James L. Claghorn, Wm. G. Boulton, Charles Wheeler, Thomas H. Montgomery, James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 46 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 3, COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freigh to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

INSURANCE.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '70, $2,825,731 67

CAPITAL $400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS 2,425,731 67

INCOME FOR 1869, $810,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908 42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.
The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Thomas Sparks, William S. Grant, Thomas S. Ellis, Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 2 19

FIRE ASSOCIATION.
INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.
OFFICE,
NO. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY,
From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732 25.

TRUSTEES.

WM. H. HAMILTON, JOHN CARROW, GEORGE L. YOUNG, JOS. R. LYNDALL, LEVI P. COATS, SAMUEL SPARHAWK, CHARLES P. BOWER, JESSE LIGHTFOOT, ROBT. SHOEMAKER, PETER ARMBRUSTER, M. H. DICKINSON, PETER WILLIAMSON, JOSEPH E. SCHELL.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM T. BUTLER, Secretary.
3 5

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE CO., N. Y.
Number of Policies issued by the five largest New York Companies during the first years of their existence:—

MUTUAL	(23 months)	1092
NEW YORK	(18 months)	1081
MANHATTAN	(17 months)	953
KNICKERBOCKER	(20 months)	669
EQUITABLE	(17 months)	886

During the 21 months of its existence the
ASBURY
HAS ISSUED 2600 POLICIES,
INSURING NEARLY $6,000,000.
Reliable Canvassing Agents wanted throughout the country.
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
SAMUEL POWERS, Special Agent. 16s

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870
1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR.
1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870
1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT PLANK. 1870
1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870
1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1870
1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870
1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870
1870 CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1870

PENSACOLA LUMBER COMPANY, Manufacturers of Florida Yellow Pine Lumber Flooring, Step Plank, Shipping Timber, Dimension Stuff of any length. Cargoes sawed with care by both gang and circular mills, and delivered to vessels in Pensacola Bay, or at any shipping port, at short notice.
Particular attention given to bills for shipment to Rio de Janeiro, River Plate, Valparaiso, Callao, Cuba, and Canary and Windward Islands.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LUMBER SOLD ON COMMISSION.
W. A. PARKE, Agent, New York, Post Office Box 2044.
Office, No. 72 BEAVER Street. 3 28 6w

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS. 1¼ and 4½. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber, for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 11 24 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

LUMBER UNDER COVER, ALWAYS DRY.
Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.
WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
3 29s No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

HOSIERY, ETC.

NOW OPEN AT
HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE,
No. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
GENTS' WHITE WOOL SHIRTS,
GENTS' WHITE WOOL DRAWERS,
GENTS' SCARLET WOOL SHIRTS,
GENTS' SCARLET WOOL DRAWERS,
GENTS' MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
LADIES' MERINO VESTS,
LADIES' MERINO BRAWERS,
LADIES' CASHMERE VESTS,
CHILDREN'S MERINO UNDERWEAR,
GENTS' COTTON SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
LADIES' COTTON VESTS AND DRAWERS.
Also, a very large assortment of
COTTON WOOL AND MERINO HOSIERY. [4 7 wmly

UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY
DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 18mth§

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXHIBITION OF
THE NINE MUSES
WILL BE CLOSED, POSITIVELY,
Wednesday Next, April 6.
EARLES' GALLERIES
AND
LOOKING-GLASS WAREROOMS,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
3 21 4t PHILADELPHIA.

LAURA KEENE'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. Begins at 5.
Last week of the wonderful BIOPLASTIC TROUPE.
Last week of the great LAURI FAMILY.
First time in America of the PRISMATIC FOUNTAIN.
First time of the new Pantomime, THE FIRE FIEND.
Sixteen new acts, unprecedented for elegance.
On MONDAY NEXT, Mrs. J. A. OATES' Burlesque and Opera Combination will make their first appearance. 4 4tf

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIS (Monday) EVENING, April 4, THIRD AND LAST WEEK OF MR. E. S. CHANFRAU
MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS, MR. CHANFRAU IN FIVE CHARACTERS.
T. B. De Walden's comedy, entitled JOE.
Joe Woodbine, Jr.
Joe Sparks
Old Isaac
Hans Schwackenheimer } MR. CHANFRAU.
To conclude with the laughable comedietta of THE DEBUTANTE

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1870.

☞ THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the *Tribune, Times, Herald, World, Sun, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser,* and *Evening Express.* The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. We have now entered into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the *exclusive* use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the *North American, Inquirer, Ledger, Press, Age* and *German Democrat,* of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the *only evening paper published in this city* in which the afternoon despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

MORE INDIAN DIFFICULTIES.

Two leading phases of the Indian question and of the practical difficulty of making a satisfactory disposition of the savages are presented by Associated Press despatches published this morning. On the one hand Vincent Collyer, in a letter to the President, complains bitterly of the wanton cruelty of a military officer in bombarding an Indian village in Alaska; and on the other a despatch from South Pass City, Wyoming Territory, states that six white citizens have recently been massacred, and that a stage coach containing a number of important personages has probably been attacked by a body of Indians who were supposed to be peaceable and "friendly," as they had recently been sent by General Augur to the region in which they committed these ravages. These despatches illustrate more forcibly than columns of comment the irrepressible nature of the unceasing conflict between civilization and barbarism, and the many mutual wrongs which are inevitably perpetrated when the pale faces and red men are brought into direct contact with each other. Army officers, and more especially young lieutenants, are not always models of discretion and humanity. It is their business to fight. Their best hope of speedy promotion, like that of the Indian warriors, depends upon distinction gained in actual conflict, and when difficulties or disputes arise, they are naturally predisposed to conquer peace with the sword or cannon rather than to restore it by friendly overtures and treaty-making powwows. In Alaska the original wrong was perpetrated by an Indian, even according to the statement of Mr. Collyer. While intoxicated he had severely bitten a woman's finger. A lieutenant was ordered to arrest the offender. Mr. Collyer says that "the arrest of such a man as this is any day effected by two or three ordinary policemen in our cities with perfect ease and quietness." True, but this Indian offender sought refuge in an Indian village containing an Indian population of five hundred souls; and Mr. Collyer appears to be oblivious of the fact that the aboriginal mind has not been inspired with an instinctive feeling of respect for the authority which is typified by policemen. Our officers of justice rarely encounter desperate resistance from offenders unless they are men of the Haggerty stamp; and if they are resisted, the bulk of the surrounding population almost invariably rallies to their defense. The policeman who attempted to arrest an Indian concealed among a wild tribe, however, would bring upon himself not only the hostility of the individual offender but of all his associates. In fact, the task in question would involve even greater risks and dangers than those connected with the attempt to arrest the savages of our own city which were exemplified in the varied phases of Haggerty's career. Consequently Lieutenant Loucks was compelled to take soldiers with him, the soldiers had guns, by accident the command to fire was given prematurely, the offending Indian was shot dead on the spot, all chances of his escape from a prison van in the fashion adopted by our savage, Haggerty, being thus prevented. This death was instantly avenged by a relative of the defunct killing the first white man that he had a chance to slay, and in return the lieutenant bombarded with solid shot and shell the whole village. Mr. Collyer does not say how many lives were destroyed by the bombardment, nor indeed that any destruction of Indian life resulted from that demonstration. The practical result was that the savages found their habitations so terribly dilapidated that they were compelled to beg for mercy, and though the means adopted to humiliate them were perhaps unnecessarily harsh and cruel, still it is likely that the safety of the soldiers of the adjacent military post, and certainly the safety of every white man who ventured beyond the precincts of the post, depended upon some such humiliation. The military officers may have been hasty and indiscreet. They do sometimes precipitate conflicts; but a clear judgment of the whole subject can only be formed after all the attending circumstances are fully made known. On the other hand, there does not appear to have been a shadow of excuse for the reported Indian enormities near South Pass City. The savages had not the poor excuse that a state of war, as they understand it, existed. According to all military rules, they were bound to keep the peace, and their unexpected outbreak is but one of a long series of similar incidents which have given rise to the terrible frontier maxim that "There is but one good Indian, and he is dead."

FECHTER AT HOME.

When Boston does get its enthusiasm up it generally goes it pretty strong, and the members of the Mutual Admiration Society tickle each other in a manner quite as edifying to the public as it is agreeable to themselves. Boston had been languishing for a first-class sensation ever since the great Peace Jubilee, and there was some talk of engaging Dr. Holmes to walk a tight rope from the dome of the State House to the frog pond, just for the sake of convincing all the world and the rest of mankind that Boston is still the "hub" of the universe. Luckily Fechter came along just in the nick of time, and found New York unappreciative. He went to Boston; Dr. Holmes and Professor Longfellow saw him, said he was a great actor, invited him to dinner, and the rest of Boston fell at the feet of Fechter and worshipped. Fechter came to Philadelphia, but he wished afterwards that he had remained in Boston, for he found Philadelphia critical. Now he is happy, for he has returned to Boston, which one of the journals of that city informs us he considers his "American home," and in the enjoyment of "the pleasant homage of literary people" Fechter is happy; Boston is happy, and all is serene. Boston has one regret, however, and that is that Fechter will persist in playing "Legardere" in that trashy and sensational play *The Duke's Motto,* which, we are informed, is too strong for the sensitive Boston palate. The literati of the "Hub" wish to see Fechter do "Iago," "Richard III," and "Macbeth;" but Fechter knows himself better than Boston does, and he prefers to secure the approbation of Dr. Holmes and Professor Longfellow in picturesque and emotional parts such as "Ruy Blas," "Claude Melnotte," and "Legardere," rather than to risk a failure in the intellectual creations of Shakespeare. The critics outside of Boston have pretty well settled Fechter's status as an actor, and he being wise in his generation, will enjoy "the pleasant homage of the literary people" of Boston while he may, by giving them what he knows to be his best and letting them believe, if they will, that he can do better if he chooses.

THE BENEFICIAL results of the fifteenth amendment are beginning to show themselves already. The Democratic, fire-eating, and Copperhead Governor Bowie, of Maryland, has accepted the situation, and has vetoed an act incorporating Chestertown, in Kent county, because the persons entitled to vote under the provisions of this bill are described as "white male citizens." There will be weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth on the Eastern Shore when the news of this veto is received at the cross-road groceries that are the centres of intelligence in that benighted region, and curses both loud and deep will be bestowed upon Bowie, Congress, the "niggers," and all parties concerned. It is well that Governor Bowie was able thus early to show the people of the Eastern Shore that negro suffrage is now the law of the land, for the probabilities are that otherwise they would not have heard of the fifteenth amendment in time to conciliate the negro vote for the next Presidential election. The Eastern Shore of Maryland is a slow place, but it sometimes receives a shock that galvanizes it into a temporary activity; and we can imagine nothing better calculated to wake up the people than for a Democratic Governor to go back upon the time-honored principle that "a nigger has no rights that a white man is bound to respect." Governor Bowie, by promptly acknowledging the rights of the negroes and the fifteenth amendment, has shown himself to be a man of sense, and it will be well for the Democratic party if others of its leaders follow his example.

THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN EUROPE is a formidable one, and with each passing day becomes even more so. A correspondent, writing upon the subject, says that in Germany two factions, the great Schultze Delitsch system, or Hand-werks genossenschaften, and the yet more powerful political system of Lassalle, called the Deutsche-Arbeiter Vereine, threaten to convulse Europe. In Spain, where I see purer specimens of co-operation than I have seen in Germany, the societies live in perfect harmony. In England, where co-operation has outstripped prejudice, and where its beneficial results are already immortalizing the century, the powerful trades union faction brings down upon it its hammer of radical social opinion, and declares co-operation, which enriches a workingman with isolated ownership, to be contradictory to its remote remote but nicely-defined idea of collectivity or associated workmanship. In Spain, co-operation and trades unions all mean one thing.

Spain is in a state of political ebullition. The middle classes, who consider themselves above co-operation, whose very name suggests individual want, demand the demolition of the Spanish aristocracy which rules its peoples by infatuating them with superstitions. But they are held in check at this moment by this strange compound of social organization, co-operation. The unions of resistance, which work another way to accomplish the same object—the elevation of producers—is still greater. In Germany and England they are political; while in Spain they are also making co-operation political, by infusing into it theories of political transformation which seem absolutely necessary to its growth. According to the annual report of Schultze Delitsch, there were, in 1856, 199 associations of co-operative banks or stores. In 1867, the number had increased to 816, and in 1868 to 555. The budgets of 75 of these show an aggregate of 33,830 members, and they turned a business of $2,517,313 in 1868. The German co-operative societies have steadily maintained this reticence, and it is not until recently that they have been constrained to take measures for forming themselves into the "General United German Association." Conventions and mass meetings have recently been held for that purpose. Thirty-seven societies of the Prussian Rhenish provinces have combined agriculture with co-operation, and are buying steam engines and agricultural implements. There are now 1611 workingmen's banks and loan associations. Of these 675 are in Prussia, 418 in Germany and Austria, and 289 in Bohemia. In 666 of these there are 260,700 members who are working upon a capital of $10,240,499, which is all their own, and a borrowed auxiliary capital of $32,888,142, from which they make an average clear gain of 2 per cent. a year. Their total business in 1869 shows an average gain over last year of 17 per cent. Some of these associations do not respond to the invitation to send their address, and reports are consequently but little known; but so far as is known, the entire German co-operation societies number about 2650, with an aggregate of 1,000,000 members, and a business of not less than $220,000,000 currency in 1868. Such is the progress of German association. In England it is still greater. France takes to co-operation because resistance is not allowed. Italy, Belgium, and Switzerland are rapidly forming a great confederation for the establishment of the United States of Europe, for the demolition of fortifications, and the annihilation of armies and frontiers. But in Spain, where there are known to be one hundred and ninety-five societies, with twenty-five thousand members, doing an aggregate of $22,500,000 a year, the utmost harmony and fusion of methods prevail. This reciprocity is in Spain declared to be the only means by which the freedom of producers can be obtained, and the co-operative associations are as anxious for the Industrial party and the European Democratic Confederation as are the societies of resistance, with which they do not hesitate to combine.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ RECEPTION.

SECOND SPRING RECEPTION
AT THE
CHESNUT STREET
CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

ON TUESDAY, APRIL 5,
(THE ANNIVERSARY OF OUR ESTABLISHMENT,)
JOHN WANAMAKER
WILL RECEIVE HIS FRIENDS, CUSTOMERS, AND THE PUBLIC, AND AFFORD THEM AN OPPORTUNITY OF INSPECTING HIS NEW IMPORTATIONS AND MANUFACTURES OF SPRING CLOTHING.

NOS. 818 AND 820 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

☞ AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON

will deliver the TENTH AND CONCLUDING LECTURE OF THE SECOND SERIES,

ON THURSDAY EVENING, April 7.

Subject—TO THE RESCUE.

A MATINER LECTURE.

MISS OLIVE LOGAN

will repeat (by request) her great Lecture on "GIRLS,"

On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 16.

Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 25 cents extra. Tickets for sale at Gould's Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, daily, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

MISS OLIVE LOGAN'S Tickets will be ready at 9 o'clock on Monday morning, April 4. 4 1 tf

☞ ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS,

NO. 1025 CHESNUT STREET.

SHERIDAN'S RIDE,

GREAT LIFE-SIZE PAINTING,

BY THE POET-ARTIST,

T. BUCHANAN READ,

SIXTH WEEK OF THE EXHIBITION.

READING OF THE POEM TWICE A DAY.

M. JOSEPHINE WARREN will recite each day, at 4 P. M. and 9 P. M., in front of the canvas, the poem of "SHERIDAN' RIDE." [4 4tf

CHROMOS of the Painting (20x25 inches), $10.

Admission.....25 cents

Including the entire valuable collection of the Academy.

Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 7½ to 10 P. M.

☞ IN MEMORIAM.

MAJOR-GENERAL GEO. H. THOMAS.

The Soldiers and Citizens of Philadelphia are cordially invited to be present at a meeting at the

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

On MONDAY NIGHT, April 4, 1870,

at 8 P. M.,

to participate in the ceremonies in honor of the late lamented Major-General GEORGE H. THOMAS.

General Meade will preside, and the following distinguished gentlemen are invited to be present and participate:—Generals Grant, Sherman, Rosecrans, Negley, Geary, Hartranft, Patterson, Cadwalader, Prevost, and Gregory; our City Representatives in Congress; his Honor Mayor Fox; the Judges of the Courts; Professors of the Law and Medical Schools; and the Clergy. Ladies are particularly invited, and a special invitation is extended to all civic and military organizations.

Tickets can be had free at Covert's News Stand, Continental Hotel, the Union League, *Press* office, and office of A. R. Calhoun, No. 715 Sansom street.

Let the meeting be worthy the noble man whose memory we honor and of the patriotic city of Philadelphia.

By order of

4 2 2t COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

☞ JOHN B. GOUGH

AT THE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

MONDAY, April 11,

ELOQUENCE AND ORATORS.

The Lecture for the Young Men's Christian Association. Tickets will be sold at Ashmead's, No. 724 Chesnut Street, on WEDNESDAY, April 6, at 9 A. M. Reserved Seats, 75 cents on the first day of sale; after that, 50 cents. [4 2 3t 4

☞ PROFESSOR PAINE'S LECTURES FOR UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL, THURSDAY EVENING, March 31—Cause, Nature, and Treatment of Nervous Diseases.

Monday Evening, April 3—The Causes, Nature, and Treatment of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis.

Thursday Evening, April 7—The Causes, Nature, and Treatment of Diseases of Women; to Ladies only.

Monday Evening, April 10—The Diseases of Men and the Treatment; to Men only.

At the Philadelphia University, Ninth street south, below Locust. Single Tickets, 25 cents; five Tickets, $1. For sale at the Doctor's Office, in the University, from 10 to 4, and at the door. 3 30 5t

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE subscribers to the Capital Stock of "THE PEOPLE'S BANK" that a meeting will be held at No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, on THURSDAY, the 5th day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of organizing said Bank and electing officers and directors.

D. R. McGINLEY,
CHARLES A. MILLER,
R. RADCLAY,
J. B. WALKER.

4 2t M5

☞ THE GREAT LECTURE OF THE SEASON.—Dr. SAMSON'S History of the India Trade and the desert cities on its routes, till the opening of the Suez Canal, illustrated by Maps, Diagrams, and Customs of the country, on MONDAY EVENING, April 5, at the Baptist church, SPRUCE Street, below Fifth. Tickets, 50 cents; at Gould's, No. 923 Chesnut street, and at the door. 4 2 2t*

PURE CANDIES, ETC.

FOR PURE CANDIES
AND PURE CHOCOLATE,
FOR FAMILY USE, GO TO
E. G. WHITMAN & CO.'S,
No. 318 CHESNUT STREET,
3 28 mwflmrp* PHILADELPHIA.

BANK REPORTS.

☞ REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE SIXTH NATIONAL BANK, at the close of business, March 24, 1870.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$313,374 25
United States Bonds to secure Circulation	155,000 00
United States Bonds and securities on hand	18,500 00
Other Stocks, Bonds, and Mortgages	43,571 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	86,410 93
Due from other National Banks	25,616 31
Due from other Banks and Bankers	1,459 05
Banking House	51,205 03
Current Expenses	3,535 38
United States Taxes paid	1,453 09
Cash Items, including stamps	1,651 14
Exchanges for Clearing House	10,227 32
Bills of other National Banks	8,320 00
Fractional Currency	1,423 26
Legal Tender Notes	67,000 00
Collateral Account	1,264 25
	$839,804 57

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$150,000 00
Surplus Fund	11,681 66
Discount	4,745 99
Exchange	104 48
Interest	4,237 83
Profit and Loss	3,307 66
National Bank Circulation outstanding	135,000 00
Individual Deposits	319,987 44
Due to National Banks	2,787 18
Due to other Banks and Bankers	248 12
Dividends unpaid	105 00
Bonds and Mortgages payable	8,500 00
	$839,804 57

State of Pennsylvania,
County of Philadelphia, ss.:—

I, R. B. SALTER, Cashier of the Sixth National Bank, do solemnly affirm that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ROBERT B. SALTER, Cashier.

Subscribed and affirmed to before me, this 30th day of March, 1870. J. P. MAGILL,
Notary Public.

Correct. Attest—

S. McMANEMY,
DANIEL H. FOSTER,
JAMES BALLENGER,
Directors.

It

CLOTHING.

We are Ahead of all Competition.

AHEAD OF ALL COMPETITION
In Immensity of SPRING STOCK,
In Excellency of SPRING MATERIALS,
In variety of SPRING PATTERNS,
In durability of SPRING FABRICS,
In elegance of SPRING SUITS.

For Boys	SPRING SUITS	For the House.
For Men		For the Store.
For Youths		For the Street.
For Lads		For Sunday.
For Little Boys		For Week Day.
For Large Boys		For Every Day.
For Stout Men		For Stormy Days.
For Healthy Men		For Sunshiny Days.
For Business Men		For Rainy Days.
For Active Men		For Blustering Days
For all Good Men		For Spring Days.

All our goods are reduced
To meet the present GOLDEN VIEWS o. the public
RATES DOWN AS GOLD IS DOWN.
Our Vast Stock of Ready-made Clothing is ready for you. Our incomparable variety of English and American Cassimeres in our CUSTOM DEPARTMENT on the SECOND FLOOR, ready to be made up to fit you, at the shortest notice and the lowest prices. Come and see the goods at our

GREAT BROWN HALL,
603 and 605 CHESNUT Street.

ROCKHILL & WILSON

WESTON & BROTHER, TAILORS,

S W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.

A full assortment of the most approved styles for

SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR,

NOW IN STORE.

A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 4 1 3mrp

FOR THE LADIES.

25 CENT STOCKING

IS FULL REGULAR.

25 CENT STOCKING,

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE.

The 25 cent Stocking is creating quite a furore among the ladies, as its sales are daily increasing. Mr. FINN is securing a deserved reputation for keeping good goods at low prices.

JOHN M. FINN,
S. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND ARCH.

CORSETS! CORSETS!

LOWEST PRICES! LOWEST PRICES!

70 cents for GOOD WHALEBONE CORSETS.
85 cents FINE WOVEN CORSETS.
$1·25 FINE WERLEY 18 BONE CORSETS. This is beautifully shaped, and sells rapidly.
$2·25 for HELEN 30 BONE CORSETS.
$3·00 for FULL FASHIONED 50 BONE CORSETS.

JOHN M. FINN,
S. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND ARCH,
1t4p PHILADELPHIA.

BONNETS, HATS, ETC.

TO THE LADIES.

GRAND OPENING
OF
Trimmed Bonnets and Hats,
ON WEDNESDAY, April 6, 1870,
To which you are respectfully invited.

M. H. & E. H. CAY,
4 4 2trp No. 202 South ELEVENTH Street.

NOTICE TO THE LADIES.—GREAT Bargains in new FRENCH ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS and HATS, just received. To Milliners we sell very cheap, and allow eight per cent. discount. At

J. S. BORGENSKI'S,
3 31 6t No. 21 N. NINTH Street, above Market.

CIGARS.

B. C. WORTHINGTON & SON,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Imported and Domestic Cigars,
AND ALL ARTICLES OF THE TRADE,
433 Chesnut St., opposite the Post Office,
Branch of 106 South SIXTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

AGENTS FOR KEY WEST CIGARS.

We invite an inspection of our stock, every sale being guaranteed. 3 25 1m

SMOKE CUMPERT'S
"Three Brothers" Cigars,
MANUFACTURED AT
No. 1341 CHESNUT Street,
4 1 fmw3mrp Next to U. S. Mint.

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORES

No. 1128 CHESNUT STREET, and
No. 828 ARCH STREET.

CLEARANCE SALE!

$60,000 Worth of SURPLUS LINEN STOCK to be sold off at a sacrifice.

In order to meet the public demand for Reduced Prices, we have REDUCED DOWN TO THE ACTUAL GOLD COST.

FINE TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS AND DOYLIES,
TABLE LINENS by the yard,
LINEN SHEETINGS,
TOWELINGS AND BORDERED TOWELS.

A Splendid Line of Linen Handkerchiefs.

As this is a rare chance, and the heavy reductions bona fide, Linen buyers will realize unusual Bargains throughout our stock. It

PIANOS.

GRAND OPENING.

RARE CHANCE.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS TO THE PUBLIC AT

Wholesale Prices,

(FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY),

THE

DECKER BROS.,
KRANICH, BACH & CO.,
} PIANOS.

They are inferior to none, and in some respects superior to

STEINWAY'S.

WILLIAM BLASIUS,
(LATE AGENT FOR STEINWAY'S,)
No. 1008 CHESNUT Street,
Next door to my former place. 4 2 1m

DRY GOODS.

POPLINETTS AND JAPANESE SILKS
AT REDUCED PRICES.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
WILL OPEN TO-DAY,

One lot POPLINETTS, reduced from $1·25 to 75 cents.
Two lots POPLINETTS, reduced from $1·50 to $1·10.
Three lots POPLINETTS, reduced from $1·75 to $1·25.
Three lots POPLINETTS, reduced from $2 to $1·50.
BLACK SILKS at low prices.
COLORED SILKS, very cheap.
CHECK SILKS at $1.
BETTER QUALITIES PLAIDS AND STRIPES, $1.
GREY STRIPES AND CHECKS, $1·25.
PLAID CORDED SILK POPLINS.
STEEL SATIN SERGES, for suits.
POPLIN AND MIXED GOODS, for suits.

New Goods Opening Daily at Very Low Prices.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

HAVE NOW OPEN,

ELEGANT NEW GRENADINES,
SILK AND WOOL HERNANIES,
OPEN MESH GRENADINES,
NEW STRIPE SHAWLS,
THE NEW BEDOUINS,
PAISLEY SHAWLS,
LACE POINTES AND JACKETS. [1t 4p

All of which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash.

THE MISSES

McVAUGH & DUNCAN,

NO. 114 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET

Have opened their Spring Stock of

EMBROIDERIES AND WHITE GOODS

AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

FRENCH BREAKFAST CAPS.
PIQUES IN EVERY VARIETY.
PLAID, FIGURED AND STRIPED NAINSOOKS.
VICTORIA LAWN, CAMBRIC AND JACONET LAWN AND SWISS PUFFED MUSLIN.
FRENCH NAINSOOK AND ORGANDIES.
REAL AND IMITATION LACES.
LADIES', GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S HANDKERCHIEFS.
LINEN AND LACE COLLARS AND CUFFS.
NOVELTIES AND FANCY ARTICLES.

UPARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO MAKING P INFANTS' WARDROBES. 3 25 6mwfmrp

NOTICE.

Pim Brothers & Co.'s
First Quality Irish Poplins,

In all colors, imported especially for THIS SEASON'S SALES, together with our LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK OF

Spring Silks and Dress Goods.

NEW GOODS opened DAILY, and PRICES guaranteed to be as LOW as they can be sold.

JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,
3 30 3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,

has a large assortment of FINE MILLINERY Ladies and Misses, Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets as Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS'
Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos.

General Reduction in Prices in accordance with the Decline in the Premium on Gold.

STEINWAY & SONS manufacture also an entirely new style of instrument termed the

SCHOOL PIANO,

Precisely the same in size, scale, interior mechanism, and workmanship as their highest priced 7-octave Pianos, in a perfectly plain yet exceedingly neat exterior case, which are offered to those who desire to possess a first-class "Steinway Piano," yet are limited in means, at very low prices.

Special attention is also called to STEINWAY & SONS new

PATENT UPRIGHT PIANOS,

With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.

Every Piano Forte is *warranted* for five years.

CHARLES BLASIUS,

SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF STEINWAY & SONS' WORLD-RENOWNED PIANO FORTES.

WAREROOMS,

No. 1006 CHESNUT Street,

19 1f4p PHILADELPHIA PA.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET
AND
No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.

Spring Importations.

IMMENSE STOCK OF
LINEN GOODS,
WHITE GOODS, and
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
PRICES DOWN
8 21 mwf] TO PRESENT GOLD RATE.

C. H. HAMRICK & CO.
Announce their SPRING OPENING for MONDAY, APRIL 4.

Ladies will find all the best makes silks, among which are BONNET'S, PONSON'S, TAPPISIER'S, BELLON'S
Best black gros grain Silks, $1·25, 1·50, 1·75, $2, up to $5.
Best colored gros grain Silks, $1·25 to 2·75
MOIRE ANTIQUES, ONLY A FEW LEFT.
We are selling the choice of them at $3. These Goods cost $5·25, gold, to import.
HERNANI. HERNANI. HERNANI. HERNANI
50 to 75c. 75c. to $1. $1 to 1·25. $1·25 to 4.
We will offer two cases best calicoes, 10c.
All the new styles American, French, and English Percales, 18c., 20c., 22c., 25c., 28c., 31c., and 33c.
SCHOOL DRESSES.
SCHOOL CHILDREN OBSERVE.
Two cases Alpaca, double, 31c., 37c.; has been 50c. and 75c.
Two cases Alpaca, single, 12½c., 15c.; has been 25c. and 31c.
Bargains in Paisley Shawls, black, scarlet centre.
These goods are less than before the war; $18 were $25; $25 were $45; $35 were $55; $40 were $60.
ARABS! ARABS! ARABS! BEDOUIN ARABS!
All kinds of Linen Goods, Towels, Napkins, Underwear, Embroideries, Corsets, Etc.,
MARKED DOWN.
Sash Ribbons, very cheap.
Kid Gloves, new shades.
Black Alpacas, 31c., 37c., 50c., 62c., 75c., and $1.
Satin-striped Poplins, 87½c.; same as sold for $2.
THESE ARE STUNNING BARGAINS.
Prices in plain figures.
SILVER GIVEN IN CHANGE.
We invite a comparison of prices.
C. H. HAMRICK & CO.,
4 2 2t5 No. 45 North EIGHTH Street.

THIS IS THE LAST WEEK YOU WILL HAVE THE CHANCE OF GETTING GOODS AT ALMOST YOUR OWN PRICE.

AT NO. 37 N. EIGHTH STREET,
SECOND DOOR ABOVE FILBERT,
EAST SIDE.

THERE IS STILL ON HAND RICH BLACK SILKS, BLACK ALPACAS, FRENCH LAWNS, GRENADINES, MOHAIRS, GREY GOODS, JAPANESE SILKS, JOUVIN KID GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, ETC.

A few of those 12½c. Delaines left.
A few of those 16c. Lawns left.
A few of those 25c. Grenadines left.
A few of those 12½c. Victoria Mulls left.
A few of those 5c. Neckties left.
A few of those 12½c. Linen Towels left.
A few of those 45c. Black Poplins, 1¼ yards wide, left.
Part of a piece of that $2 Black Silk left.
A few Remnants of Dress Goods left.
A few Remnants of Black Goods left.

AT NO. 37 N. EIGHTH STREET.

Store to let and Fixtures for sale. It

REMOVAL.—MRS. E. HENRY, MANUFACturer of Ladies' Cloaks and Mantillas, finding her late location, No. 16 North Eighth street, inadequate for her largely increased business, has removed to the ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS WAREROOM, at the southeast corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets, where she now offers, in addition to her stock of Cloaks and Mantillas, a choice invoice of Paisley Shawls, Lace Points and Sacques. 3 29 3m

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, April 4, 1870.

Coming and Going.

It seems Prince Arthur is going home, and that Prince Pierre Bonaparte is coming. If they could exchange confidences for a little while, what secrets of society the English scion might pour into the ear of the French imperial offshoot! What retrospections of dances and dinners, what a forecast of receptions and interviewings! And what will Prince Pierre's conduct be in this country? How will he compare with the affable and sweet-tempered Arthur? Is he anything better than an imperial bully? Will he shoot editors and lure rich belles to their destruction? Will the fawning of parvenues be wasted upon him? Will he enjoy the adulation which the rich upstarts of America keep in readiness for every titled fraud hailing from abroad? Or is he not, after all, coming, and is the cable mistaken? That he has assassinated Victor Noir will be nothing to his discredit among the class with whom he will associate here—a class which is proverbially lenient to crime, so that the crime has a dash and sparkle about it, is committed by a prince, and escapes the law. Titled vice that escapes imprisonment or the gallows, New York shoddyism regards with a pshaw instead of a shudder.

A Young Woman of the Name of Smith.

Still another newspaper theatrical squabble. Upon Saturday morning one of the reporters on the *Herald* received a note informing him that one of the *coryphees* at the Grand Opera House had been severely burned by the spilling over of the magnesium and alcohol by which the flambeau flames in the demon can-can are produced. It may be necessary to explain that in this dance, in which fifty undressed young ladies join, each *coryphee* flourishes a flaming torch, the fire of which is just as "marvellously real" as that in *Lost at Sea*, and a good deal more dangerous. Upon receiving this information the reporter presented himself at the box-office of the theatre, and was there told by a clerk named Morrissey that a *coryphee* had been slightly burned, and that one of the principal artists had been severely so. Determined to sift the matter to the bottom, the reporter gained admission to Mr. Cole, the treasurer, who was at that time dressed in one of the three one hundred dollar suits of clothes he had won from Mr. Fisk in his recent bet with that gentleman. Mr. Cole contradicted all the reports, and pacified the reporter, who went away, but who, on coming to think the matter over, came to the conclusion that all was not right, and visiting the theatre again, succeeded in making an engagement to meet Mr. Cole and have a more explicit understanding with him in the evening. When the hour came, however, Mr. Cole who was then attired in the second of the one hundred dollar suits, grew very much excited, collared the reporter, and had him given into the charge of a policeman. The reporter made a counter charge, and both parties were arrested and carted off to the station house. By this time Mr. Cole had become cooler, and withdrew the charge, ditto the reporter. The twain went back to the Grand Opera House, where they smoked cigars and drank each other's health in champagne; but the fact leaks out that a young woman of the name of Smith was badly burned during a Grand Opera House performance, and that an attempt is made to keep the matter quiet.

Mrs. Woodhull in the Field.

Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull, one of the firm of Woodhull & Claflin, brokeresses in Wall street, has published a card in which she announces her intention to become Presidentess of the United States. She says she has deliberately and of her own accord announced her intention, and that she has the means, courage, energy, and strength necessary to effect her design. We are glad to know this, but having so much money, perhaps it would be better, before thinking of the Presidency, to help her friend and associate, Miss Tennessee Claflin, who has had judgment entered against her for a certain amount due on drugs and medicines generally, which she is said to have bought and forgotten to pay for while administering as clairvoyant. In fact, both of these ladies, during their experiences in Wall street, have not escaped the accustomed penalties of being impecunious.

Prince Erie, Jim Jubilee, Jr., and Colonel Fisk on Saturday evening paid a visit to the 9th Regiment armory, which was most brilliantly illuminated and decorated. The visit was paid in honor of his being recently elevated to the post of colonel.

Amusements.

The Tammany, under the complimentary title of the Alhambra Palace of America, opens tonight. So does Niblo's. The former has a troupe of fifty brunettes; the latter has the Thompsonian blondes. The fight has commenced of the fair against the fierce, blondism against brunettism, "Email de Paris" versus walnut-juice, bismuth as opposed to bronze.

Getting Things Mixed.

Some years ago, as appears from a domestic revelation which took place on Saturday afternoon at one of the police courts, a man named Berryman married a very pretty little woman, with whom he lived, experiencing the ups and downs of domestic infelicity, for about one year. At the end of that time he deserted her. She went to law about it, and the law bound the man to allow her five dollars per week. He did so regularly until a few weeks ago, when he suddenly ceased payments. She then applied to the law again, and had her husband rearrested, when he asserted that he was *not* her husband, and had never been married to her. Piqued into finding out all about him that would be turned to his disadvantage, the woman discovered the existence of another lady who likewise claimed to be his wife, and whom it will be well to distinguish as Mrs. Number Two. Mrs. Number One took the matter so coolly that she had since got married again. Meanwhile Berryman had informed Mrs. Number One that he intended to live with Mrs. Number Two for three years, or until he might legally get divorced from Mrs. Number One. His intention, however, he does not seem to have carried out, and, indeed, during the investigation at court a third Mrs. Berryman—as Mrs. Number Three—has stepped upon the scene, and laid equal claims to being loved, cherished, and protected by the polygamous party. The question as to which is which, and who is who, is to be decided by the Court of Quarter Sessions.

ALI BABA.

The First Anthracite Steel Rails.

We copy from the Miners' *Journal* the following account of a most valuable invention in the iron manufacture:—

The first steel rails manufactured of anthracite pig metal, with the use of anthracite coal as a fuel, were made in this county a few weeks ago, are now being made at the Tamaqua Rolling Mill, and a good article is being turned out. Eighty per cent. of No. 2 foundry iron is put into the puddling furnace or converter, and twenty per cent. of Leaderhill gray magnetic ore from York county, which partakes of the ores from which the celebrated Wootz steel is made in India. The patent for this new process was obtained last year, and it is the first time that good steel rails have been made with the use of anthracite iron and anthracite coal as a fuel in the puddling furnace. A very important feature of these rails is that they can be reworked and rerolled half a dozen times if desired, a thing which cannot be done with the rails made by the Bessemer process. This fact is an important one to those who use them, and will be appreciated because, while these anthracite steel rails are as good, they are, in consequence of their capacity to be reworked a number of times, at least one-third cheaper than rails made by the Bessemer process. It is known here as the Ralston process, having been discovered last year while working at the Tamaqua Rolling Mill. They are now turning out these steel rails from 20 to 30 pounds to the yard, at $120 per ton at the Tamaqua Rolling Mill, and will guarantee them. A specimen can be seen at the Anthracite Board of Trade Rooms. A 20 pound steel rail is said to be equal in endurance to a 35 pound iron rail. The machinery at the rolling mill is not of sufficient power to turn out heavier rails than thirty pounds to the yard.

CITY ITEMS.

For additional City Items see Inside Pages.

SPRING OVERCOATS.
BETTER IN STYLE,
BETTER IN FIT,
BETTER IN CUT,
BETTER IN MAKE,
than any others Ready-made in the city, at prices from $6 to $20.
BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

TWO OR THREE COLDS in succession will, with many constitutions, securely establish the seeds of Consumption in the system, thus converting what was originally a simple, curable affection into one generally fatal. While ordinary prudence, therefore, makes it the business of every one to take care of a Cold until it is got rid of, intelligent experience fortunately presents a remedy in DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, thoroughly adapted to remove speedily all Coughs and Colds, and one equally effective in the primary stages of Consumption, Asthma, and Bronchitis. Sold by all Druggists.

YOU ARE SURE TO GET YOUR MONEY'S WORTH.—This new article seems to have been submitted to the most rigid and impartial scrutiny. A commission appointed by the American Institute have paid such an official compliment to its merits as is rarely vouchsafed by cautious science to any "new thing under the sun." A large proportion of the leading hotel and restaurant proprietors in New York use it, and urge its use by others, over their own signatures and men eminent in science have voluntarily come forward and indorsed it as an economic culinary staple, and as an unexceptional article of nourishment for the sick. The material from which it is manufactured—Carrageen or Irish Moss—is a lichen found in inexhaustible quantities on the coast of Ireland, and may be had for the gathering, without money and without price. Hence it will be cheap as long as the sea and the rocks last, which will be long enough for all practicable purposes. Our main object in this article has been to place what we believe to be a subject of great importance in its true light; nothing more, nothing less. The Sea Moss Farine is manufactured by a company whose central depot is at No. 53 Park place, New York.

SUITABLE SUITS.
SUITS for young, suits for old,
SUITS in number, manifold;
SUITS for grave, suits for gay,
SUITS, *the fashion of the day*,
SUITS of fancy, suits that's plain,
SUITS, of which you'll ne'er complain:
SUITS to suit all sorts of folks.
YOUR SPRING SUIT BUY AT CHARLES STOKES',
No. 824 CHESNUT STREET.

A NEW YORKER named STACK has lately opened a sample room in Gold street, above Second, where merchants and business men generally can partake of a lunch, consisting of all the delicacies of the season. ROBERT STACK caters *strictly for gentlemen*, his viands being superior. No "tangle-leg" sold on the premises. Connoisseurs in Izaak Walton's gentle art (trout fishing) should inspect his quaint selections of lines, flies, etc.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 12 S. Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a large assortment of fine American Western Watches. This entire valuable stock is now being sold out below cost, preparatory to removal. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Ten dollars cash.
Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices, Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

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IN THE
OAK HALL,
FOR
APRIL.

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MARRIED.

BERGER—LIKENS.—On the 31st of March, 1870, by the Rev. S. A. K. Francis, Mr. LEWIS C. BERGER to Miss SUSAN LIKENS, both of this city.

KNOWLES—CROZER.—At Upland, Pa., on the evening of March 29, 1870, by Rev. B. Griffith, D. D., Mr. GUSTAVUS W. KNOWLES, of Baltimore, to Miss EMMA CROZER, of Upland.

DIED.

DEVLIN.—On the 2d instant, ELIZA DEVLIN, in the 17th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, Philip street, below Columbia avenue, on Wednesday morning at 8½ o'clock. Services at St. Michael's. Interment at Cathedral Cemetery.

GITHENS.—On the 3d instant, Mrs. SARAH GITHENS, relict of the late Fern Githens, in the 78th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, William H. Githens, No. 3372 Lancaster avenue, on Wednesday, at 3 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Asbury Vault.

FRANSISCO.—On the morning of the 24 instant, MARTHA W. FRANSISCO, in the 26th year of her age.

Interment at Newark, N. J., on Tuesday afternoon, the 5th instant. 24

THAYER.—Suddenly, this morning about 3 o'clock, E. N. THAYER, Esq.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

STOKES.—On the 31st ultimo, WYNDHAM H. STOKES, aged 67 years.

The male relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Main street, Germantown, on Monday, April 4, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CARPETINGS.

E. J. LESTER. CHAS. F. WEBER.
WM. T. CERNEA.

E. J. LESTER & CO.'S
CARPET WAREHOUSE,
No. 29 North SECOND Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS.

VELVETS,
BODY BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY,
INGRAIN,
VENETIAN CARPETS.

ALSO,

Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Etc.,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

ALL THE ABOVE GOODS WILL BE SOLD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT THE

Lowest Market Rates.

E. J. LESTER & CO.,
No. 29 North SECOND Street,
4 28 mw3m PHILADELPHIA.

1870 RETAIL DEPARTMENT. 1870

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
CARPETINGS,
Warehouse, No. 509 CHESNUT St.

Spring Importations.

NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS AT
Greatly Reduced Prices.

1000 PIECES ENGLISH BRUSSELS,
1000 PIECES CROSSLEY TAPESTRIES.

Most of the above are of extra quality, new styles, private patterns and designs expressly for our trade.

Canton Matting,
English Oil Cloths,
Cocoa Mattings.

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT Street,
3 2 wfm3m PHILADELPHIA.

ARCH STREET CARPET WAREHOUSE.

CARPETINGS.

New Styles at the Reduced Rates
BRUSSELS, 3-PLYS, INGRAIN, AND VENETIAN
CARPETINGS,
At 25 per cent. lower than last season's prices.
JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,
No. 832 ARCH STREET,
3 19 2mrp Below Ninth, South Side.

THE FINE ARTS.

THE AUTOTYPES
AND
LANDSCAPES
HAVE ARRIVED.
C. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERIES,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET,
11 10rp PHILADELPHIA.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS, ETC.

NOBLIT, BROWN, NOBLIT & CO.,
Nos. 222 and 218 S. SECOND Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in
Upholstery Goods,
Car Trimmings,
Cabinet Makers' and Undertakers' Findings,
Swiss and Nottingham Curtains,
Hair Seating, Curled Hair Bedding,
ETC. ETC., [3 18 3m5p
Wholesale and Retail.

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET-KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Locouitre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at
P. MADEIRA'S,
1 20 No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

MARVIN'S
SAFES
Are the Best Insurance!

ALWAYS FIRE-PROOF!
ALWAYS DRY!

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS IN BUSINESS.

Many Thousands of our Safes in Use.

MARVIN'S PATENT
ALUM AND DRY-PLASTER
SAFES
TRIUMPHANT!!

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Feb. 26, 1870.

MESSRS. MARVIN & CO.,
No. 721 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—My house was entirely destroyed by fire on the 6th inst. The Family Safe I purchased from you in 1867 was in the fire, and was opened yesterday. The contents were in a perfect state of preservation, and after taking into consideration the TREMENDOUS HEAT, the Safe lying (12) twelve hours in a pile of some (30) THIRTY TONS OF BURNING COAL, I deem it very remaakable that nothing should be injured inside. The inner Steel Chest is all right. I this day send the Safe to your firm in New York.

Yours truly, W. DWIGHT.

MARVIN & CO.,
721 CHESTNUT Street
(MASONIC HALL), PHILADELPHIA,
AND
265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
108 BANK STREET, CLEVELAND.

House Safes,
Bankers' Safes,
Second-hand Safes.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

A NUMBER OF SECOND-HAND SAFES OF DIFFERENT MAKES AND SIZES FOR SALE VERY LOW.

SAFES, MACHINERY, ETC., MOVED AND HOISTED PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY, AT REASONABLE RATES.

TO BUYERS OF DRY GOODS.

COOPER & CONARD
Invite You to see some Recent Very
ATTRACTIVE THINGS

They have added to their stock at prices which are as low as the same Goods have ever before been sold. Heads of Families, Wholesale Buyers, Hotel Keepers, and others will discover great inducements offered in

Silk and Linen Poplins.
Plain Japanese Silks.
Plaid Japanese Silks.
Silk and Wool Poplins.
Plain Black Silks.
Black Dress Goods.
Cloths and Cassimeres.
Linens, Damasks, Towels, Etc.
Percales, Prints, Ginghams.
Hosiery, Gloves, Notions,
Domestic Goods of every kind.

N. B.—We not only never allow ourselves to be undersold, but can give buyers many advantages.

COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. Corner Ninth and Market,
PHILADELPHIA.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm of CLARK & BIDDLE expires THIS DAY by limitation.

J. P. CLARK.
MARCH 31, 1870. S. BIDDLE.

The undersigned have THIS DAY associated themselves under the name of

ROBBINS, CLARK & BIDDLE,

and will continue the Watch and Jewelry Business at the old stand, No. 1124 CHESNUT Street.

JEREMIAH ROBBINS,
JEDEDIAH P. CLARK,
APRIL 1, 1870. SAMUEL BIDDLE.

The undersigned respectfully informs his friend that, having dissolved his connection with the firm of Bailey & Co., he has THIS DAY associated himself with CLARK AND BIDDLE, at No. 1124 CHESNUT Street.

4 1 3t JEREMIAH ROBBINS.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED, successors of the old and well-known house of MICHAEL WEAVER (established in 1817), have this day associated themselves under the firm style of WEAVER & CO., for the transaction of trade in Hemp, Rope, Twine, and Ship Chandlery, at No. 29 NORTH WATER Street and No. 28 NORTH WHARVES.

MICHAEL WEAVER,
GEORGE H. S. UHLER.
Philadelphia, April 1, 1870. 4 1 6t

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day entered into Copartnership, under the name of SOUDER & ADAMS, for the transaction of a general Shipping and Commission business, at No. 3 DOCK Street,

EDMUND A. SOUDER, Jr.
SAMUEL D. ADAMS.
Philadelphia March 29, 1870. 4 2 3t

J. PERCY WARR AND ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, Jr., have been admitted to an interest in our firm from this date.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
April 1, 1870. 4 1 6t*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THREE NEW BOOKS!

I. The Wittiest of Funny Books.

THE BAB BALLADS; OR, MUCH SOUND AND LITTLE SENSE. By W. S. Gilbert. With 113 illustrations by the author. One volume, square 12mo., cloth bevelled, gilt edges. $1·75.

These ballads, first published in periodicals, rapidly achieved a whimsical popularity which soon demanded their publication in a collected form. Much of this is due to the series of inexpressibly funny drawings by the author, who is happy in being artist enough to interpret his own humor in these admirable sketches, which we pity the man who cannot appreciate and enjoy them. While the Ballads themselves will rank with the best of Thackeray, Boa Gaultier, or Ingoldsby, the illustrations will favorably compare with those of Leech, Phiz, Lear, or Doré. It deserves a prominent place on the book-shelf with the wittiest authors. Let every one who in these dull times has the blues procure a copy as the cheapest remedy. While it is a nearly perfect *fac simile* of the English copy, it is only half the price.

II. The Gentleman's Stable Guide,

containing a familiar description of the American Stable, the most approved method of feeding, grooming, and general management of horses, together with directions for the care of carriages, harness, etc. By Robert McClure, M. D., V. S., author of "Diseases in the Stable, Field, and Farm Yard." With ample illustrations. 16mo., fine cloth, gilt. $1·50.

A handy manual, giving to the owner of a horse just the information of a practical nature that he often feels the need of, and by an author who thoroughly understands what he is writing about, and what is needed by every gentleman.

III. Staunton's Chess Book.

The American Chess Player's Handbook, teaching the rudiments of the game, and giving an analysis of all the recognized openings, exemplified by appropriate games actually played by Morphy, Harrwitz, Andersen, Staunton, Paulsen, Montgomery, Meek, and others. From the works of Staunton. 16mo., with diagrams. Cloth, elegant, $1·50.

In this complete, practical manual those desirous of acquiring a knowledge of the art will find here the results of the combined skill and genius of the best players of world-wide celebrity.

The above three desirable books are this day published by

PORTER & COATES,
3 29 4trp No. 822 CHESNUT Street.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street next door to the Post Office 11 19 rp6

FOR SALE.

BROWN STONE DWELLING
AND
COACH HOUSE,
No. 1507 SPRUCE STREET,
FOR SALE CHEAP.
Inquire of
DREXEL & CO.,
3 23 wfm No. 34 S. THIRD Street.

WEST PHILADELPHIA—FOR SALE or to Rent, No. 4116 SPRUCE Street, very handsome brown-stone front Residence, Mansard roof, side yard, all modern conveniences, in perfect order. Immediate possession.

No. 4119 PINE Street—Double Mansion, built of dressed grey stone, side yard, every convenience, in perfect order Possession May 1.

C. J. FELL & BRO.,
4 2 smwlm No. 120 S. FRONT Street.

MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.—BUILDING sites for sale, five minutes' walk from Welwood Station,
THIRTY MINUTES FROM FRONT AND MARKET STREETS,
Philadelphia. Address J. W. TORREY,
3 10 1m No. 127 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, No. 1206 Spring Garden street. Immediate possession. Apply to
WILLIAM ROSSELL ALLEN,
1 4 3t* No. 334 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE COTTON PLANtation in Mississippi.
Apply to SAMUEL WORK,
4 2 3t* No. 25 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

TO RENT.

TO LET, DURING THE SUMMER,
A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE,
three squares from Chesnut Street Passenger Railroad Depot; handsomely furnished House of seventeen rooms, all modern conveniences; stable, coach-house, 1½ acres of ground, large shade trees, pavilion, fountain, etc. Rent, $250 per month. Apply at No. 1608 CHESNUT Street, second story. 4 2 3t

COUNTRY RESIDENCES TO RENT—In Holmesburg, Twenty-third ward, about eight miles from the city—Three COTTAGE HOUSES, with Brown-stone Fronts, French Roof, Parlor, Dining-room, and two Kitchens on first floor, large Yard, all the modern improvements; accessible several times a day by Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad.
Apply to CHARLES H. MASSON,
4 2 3t* No. 329 N. SIXTH Street.

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 722 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER,
12 10tf Delanco, N. J.

MARKET STREET STORE TO RENT.—A lot on the North side of Market street, west of Ninth, 23 feet front by 200 feet deep to a street, will be improved with a first-class store, to suit a tenant, if applied for soon. A note addressed to C. D. at this office will receive attention. 3 30 6t*

FOR RENT—A LARGE STORE AND Dwelling, No. 1218 Ridge avenue, newly fitted with all modern conveniences. Apply to I. O. P. No. 54 N. SEVENTH Street. 3 16 tf

TO RENT, WITH BOARD, THREE pleasant rooms, No. 912 SPRUCE Street. [4 2 3t*

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

FRED. SYLVESTER,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 208 South FOURTH Street,
3 8 trp PHILADELPHIA.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

F. CHAS. EICHEL,
Fashionable Boot and Shoe
MANUFACTURER,
No. 504 North EIGHTH Street,
3 19 1mrp First Store above Buttonwood St., Philada.

MICHAEL WEAVER. GEORGE H. S. UHLER.
WEAVER & CO.,
Rope and Twine Manufacturers
AND
Dealers in Hemp and Ship Chandlery.
No. 29 North WATER Street,
4 1 1m No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia.

THE STORY OF A QUAKER MURDERER.

An Incident of the Early Days of Telegraphy in England.

The various lines of telegraph in England have lately passed into the hands of the Government by purchase, and a curious collection of telegraph machines, new and old, has been brought together at the General Post Office in London.

One of those exhibited is said to be the identical one which, just a quarter of a century ago, assisted in no small degree in bringing to the gallows the perpetrator of a most cold blooded and atrocious murder—one Tawell, a Quaker.

This is a five-needle instrument, of Cook & Wheatstone's, and from the letters of the alphabet, which are displayed upon its strange-looking diamond-shaped dial, the letter "Q" has been omitted. This deficiency placed a trifling orthographical difficulty in the way of a clerk who had to telegraph instructions for the arrest of Tawell, a "Quaker," and occasioned great embarrassment to the person who had to receive the message. "Kwa" was slowly spelled, but as he knew of no word in the English language which commenced in that fashion he imagined there must be some fault in the working of the telegraph, and called upon his colleague at the other end of the wire to "repeat." The same process was renewed several times, and always with the same result, always C-w-a, until a sharp boy suggested that the sender should be allowed to complete the word.

His advice was followed, and after the receipt of three more letters the word "K-w-a-k-e-r" was formed, and at once, when read phonetically, recognized as the equivalent for "Quaker."

The part played by the telegraph on this occasion excited extraordinary interest in England, inasmuch as it was almost the first time that it had been employed there in the detection of a notable crime.

The circumstances of the case were these:—About two miles from Slough, a station twenty miles from London, on the Great Western Railway, and the same distance from Windsor Castle, is a hamlet called Salthill, which was famous in the days of Eton Montem as a grand rendezvous. Eton Montem was a curious old custom long prevalent at Eton College, and observed triennially on Whit-Tuesday. It was at last abolished in consequence of the fun becoming rather too fast and furious among the scholars. The last celebration took place in 1844. It consisted of a procession of the boys in a kind of military order to the Montem, a small mount at Salthill, where they levied contributions or "salt" from the passers-by and spectators. The sum collected sometimes exceeded $5000; the surplus, after deducting certain expenses, becoming the property of the captain of the school.

The village of Salthill consists merely of a few cottages, two or three mansions, and a roomy old-fashioned inn, of a type and pattern now rapidly becoming rare. Formerly no less than seventy coaches changed horses there every day, and it was one of the busiest places on the Bath road. Close beside it stood a row of humble tenements, probably built for the accommodation of servants of the inn. One of these was destined to become the scene of a tragedy which was to all England a nine days' wonder.

On the 1st of January, 1845, a man who always wore the garb of a Quaker, and was in the habit of frequenting the Jerusalem Coffee House, a famous place of refreshment in the city of London, told the waiter there that he was going to dine at the west end of the town, and left with him a greatcoat, which he said he would call for on his return.

He then proceeded to the terminus of the Great Western Railway—which was then the extreme west end—and proceeded by the 4 o'clock train to Slough.

He went thence to one of the cottages, before described, at Salthill, occupied by a woman known by the name of Sarah Hart. The cottage consisted of two very small rooms on the ground floor. Shortly after his arrival this woman went out by his directions and procured a bottle of porter, with which she returned to the cottage. Before long the next-door neighbor heard a noise in Hart's house, followed by a moan and what sounded like stifled screams. Becoming alarmed she took a light and went down the path from the cottage to the high road, but before she reached the gate she saw a man approaching that which terminated a similar path from Sarah Hart's cottage. He trembled and appeared agitated, and had much difficulty in opening the gate. The woman inquired "What is the matter with my neighbor? I am afraid that she is ill." The man made no reply, but passed on his way to Slough.

The neighbor then entered Hart's house. On a small table she found a bottle of porter and two tumblers. One contained some froth, the other porter, or porter and water. The woman Hart lay dead upon the floor, with her hair and clothes in wild disorder.

Meanwhile Tawell, after a somewhat circuitous course, at last found himself again at the Slough station, where he took his seat for London.

Those familiar with the level ground between Slough and London know how smoothly the broad-gauge carriages of the Great Western Railroad glide over that twenty miles. The murderer, as he sank into the seat of a first-class carriage, no doubt felt that each mile diminished the chance of detection. At that time the electric telegraph was a novelty, and very little used; indeed, on the Great Western line Slough was then its terminus. Consequently, Tawell was probably quite unsuspicious that, as he sped over the ground, an exact description of him was on its way to London. The suspicions of an intelligent clergyman, who became cognizant of the horrible occurrence shortly after it happened, were awakened; he immediately took action in the matter, and the result of his operations was a telegram to the metropolitan police.

Long before the arrival of the train in London a policeman was on the platform, and as soon as Tawell got out of the carriage, he quickly identified him as the man described by wire, and, drawing a plain coat over his uniform, accompanied the omnibus which Tawell entered to the Bank of England.

Tawell got out of the omnibus at the bank, and went to the Jerusalem Coffee House, where he called for the coat which he had left in charge of the waiter. He then proceeded, still followed by the policeman, to various other places, and finally entered a lodging-house kept by a member of the Society of Friends. Outside this house the policeman waited for an hour, and, finding that the prisoner did not come out, went away. The next morning further intelligence was received from Slough, and the officer returned to the house where he left the man. On learning that Tawell had gone out, the policeman proceeded to the Jerusalem Coffee House, where he found him, and said, "I believe you were down at Slough yesterday." Tawell replied that he had not been there, and knew no one in the place. "You must be mistaken," said he, "in the identity; my station in life places me above suspicion." The officer, however, was of a different opinion, took him down to Salthill, and placed him in the custody of the local police.

The stomach of the deceased woman was chemically examined, and fifty grains of prussic acid discovered. Subsequently the shopman was found who, on the day of the murder, had sold him the prussic acid.

In the following March the case came on for trial before Mr. Baron Parke, a judge of the first eminence, afterwards Lord Wensleydale. Mr. Serjeant, now Judge, Byles was counsel for the prosecution; Mr. Fitzroy, now Chief Baron, Kelly for the prisoner, the latter being considered almost unrivalled as a defender in such cases.

On the 28th of the same month Tawell was executed.

The chaplain and governor of the jail sat up with him the night before the execution. He listened to the exhortation of the former, and appeared to pray with devotion.

On being reminded of a promise to leave some written statement behind, he sat down and wrote an account, which proved to be an avowal of his guilt, and of a previous unsuccessful attempt.

The main motive for the crime seemed to be the apprehension of his connection with Hart becoming known to his wife, and much of his anxiety, to the last, to conceal his guilt arose from an undeviating desire to retain the lady's faith in his integrity.

A circumstance which added considerably to the extraordinary interest felt in the case was the statement that Tawell was a Quaker—a Quaker murderer being even a greater rarity than a Quaker baby, which Sydney Smith declared he had never seen, and of which he professed to doubt the existence.

Tawell had unquestionably been born and bred a member of the Society of Friends, but having been convicted of the possession of a forged Bank of England note, was sentenced to transportation. Indeed, but for the dislike entertained by members of his sect to hanging a man, he would probably have gone to the gallows twenty-five years before, that being then the penalty for forgery.

In Australia intelligence and good conduct at length procured him emancipation. He took a shop in Sydney, and became rich as a chemist.

Returning, he settled in the neighborhood whence he had been expatriated, and the residents, considering his crime expiated, received him well.

The Society of Friends, however, declined his advances.

His second wife was, however, a Quaker of reputable family and character, and he assumed the garb of that sect and tried in every way to identify himself with it.

During his residence at Berkhampstead, a small town about seven miles from Windsor, he had built schools, founded savings banks, and promoted many schemes of benevolence. Probably a worse heart was seldom concealed beneath a sanctimonious garb and demure demeanor.

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CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA.

CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, March 25, 1870.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia on Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of March, 1870, the annexed bill, entitled "An Ordinance to authorize a loan for the erection of a bridge across the river Schuylkill at Fairmount," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

To Authorize a Loan for the Erection of a Bridge across the River Schuylkill at Fairmount.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city corporation, from time to time, such sums of money as may be necessary to pay for the construction and erection of a bridge over the river Schuylkill at Fairmount, not exceeding in the whole the sum of seven hundred thousand dollars, for which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum shall be paid, half-yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer.

The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and certificates therefor, in the usual form of certificates of city loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the said loan therein mentioned, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated, out of the income of the corporate estates and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued, shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily for two weeks, the ordinance presented to the Common Council on Thursday, March 24, 1870, entitled "An ordinance to authorize a loan for the erection of a bridge across the river Schuylkill at Fairmount." And the said clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils, after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall be made. 3 26 24t

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA.

CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4, 1870.

In accordance with a Resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the third day of February, 1870, the annexed bill, entitled

"AN ORDINANCE

To create a loan for the building of a bridge over the River Schuylkill, at South street, and for the payment of ground rents and mortgages," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE TO CREATE A LOAN FOR THE BUILDING OF A BRIDGE OVER THE RIVER SCHUYLKILL AT SOUTH STREET, AND FOR THE PAYMENT OF GROUND RENTS AND MORTGAGES.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, one million five hundred thousand dollars, to be applied as follows, viz.:—First. For the building of a bridge over the River Schuylkill at South street, eight hundred thousand dollars. Second. For the payment of ground rents and mortgages, seven hundred thousand dollars, for which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum shall be paid half yearly on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer. The principal of the said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of the City Loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily for four weeks, the ordinance presented to Common Council on Thursday, February 3, 1870, entitled "An ordinance to create a loan for the building of a bridge over the River Schuylkill, at South street, and for the payment of ground-rents and mortgages." And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 3 25 24t

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

The Western Maryland Railroad Company having secured the aid of the city of Baltimore, will soon be in funds sufficient to complete the road from Pipe Creek Bridge to Hagerstown, and will receive Proposals until 9th April for all the unfinished Grading and Bridging on the uncompleted section, the work on which has been suspended for a year.

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The work on the Graduation, Masonry, and Superstructure of Bridges will amount to about $200,000.

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MEDICAL.

NEW DISCOVERY.—ELIXIR J. F. BERNARD—TONISTHENIQUE. ANTI-DYSPEPTIC. The several observations made by the best physicians of the Faculte de Paris have proved that the sicknesses arising from impoverishment of the blood or nervous exhaustion, viz.:—Amœnia, Chlorosis, Sympathisme, Phthisic, Diabetes, Albuminuria, Scorbut, etc., etc., are radically cured with the ELIXIR J. F. BERNARD. General Depot—A. BERNARD, No. 51 CEDAR Street, 2d floor. For sale by all respectable druggists. 3 1 tuths4

DIVORCES.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBtained in New York, Indiana, Illinois, and other States, for persons from any State or Country, legal everywhere; desertion, drunkenness, non-support, etc., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained. Advice free. Business established fifteen years. Address, M. HOUSE, Attorney,
3 21 3m No. 78 NASSAU Street, New York City

MARINE LOSSES FOR MARCH.

We publish below a table of marine losses for the past month, showing an aggregate of forty-two vessels. Of this number three were steamers, three were ships, eight were barks, one was a brig, and twenty-seven were schooners. Of the above four were abandoned, three were burned, one was abandoned after collision, three foundered, and eight are missing, supposed lost. The total value of the property lost and missing is estimated at two million one hundred and twenty-four thousand four hundred dollars:—

Name.	From.	For.	Value.
STEAMERS.			
Eagle	New York	Havana	$300,000
New Jersey	Philadelphia	Norfolk, b	40,000
Golden City	San Francisco	Panama	500,000
SHIPS.			
Hudson	Akyab	Falm'h E, a	180,000
Elita (Br.)	Quebec	Melb'ne, b	70,000
C. C. Horton (Br)	London	Boston, a	95,000
BARKS.			
Sa'h Payson (Br)	Sagua	Philada., f	80,000
A. M. Palmer	Guanape	Baltim'e, b	40,000
Caransina (Br.)	London	Boston, a	75,000
Amelia Gehring	Antwerp	New Orle's	70,000
Release (Br)	Rio Janeiro	New Orle's	130,000
M&E Rollins (Br)	Boston	Cork	65,000
Omaha	Philadelphia	Savann'h, a	50,000
Furuhjelm (Rus.)	London	Philada., f	50,000
BRIG.			
H'bland Mary (Br	New York	Mayaguez, ac	24,000
SCHOONERS.			
Anna Derrickson	Philada	Lewes, Del	2,000
Connecticut	Hoboken	Mott Haven	4,000
Weather Gage, fisherman, of Gloucester, a			4,500
Passett Steelman	Philada	Norfolk, a	2,500
General Sprague, wrecker, a			2,000
John C. Baxter	New York	Corpus Christi, a	13,000
Leila	Satilla, Ga	Portland	22,000
James H. Hoyt of Staten Island			11,000
Jos. Lou g	Kingst'n, Ja	New York	18,000
Osceola, of South Thomaston			3,500
V. King, fisherman, of Gloucester, a			5,000
Austerlitz, fisherman, of Gloucester, a			2,000
General French	Elizabethport	Provid'ce f	6,000
Isaac Baker	Matanzas	Philad'a	65,000
Wm. A. Vail	Tampico	New York	45,000
Carrie M. Rich	Trinidad	N. Hatteras	30,000
Trojan (Br.)	Ponce	Boston	13,000
Abigail Haley	Charleston	Weymo'h M	22,000
Jackson	Baltimore	Bermuda a	14,000
Francisco	Navassa	Baltimore a	11,000
Trenton	Newbern, N.C	Providence	5,000
Caroline Hall	Providence	Philad'a	6,000
Three Sisters, fi	Pensacola	Belize, Hon	6,000
Caroline		Baltimore	5,000
Ariadne	Wood's Hole	Newark	7,000
Grace Clifton, of	Key West, a		22,000
Scud	Baltimore	Providence	10'000

	Vessels.	Value.
Total losses for January	20	$1,305,000
Total losses for February	28	1,375,000
Total losses for March	42	2,124,400
Total for three months	106	$5,237,400
Same period in 1869	99	5,021,400
Same period in 1868	114	5,815,500
Same period in 1867	174	8,653,500
Same period in 1866	191	10,474,000

Vessels marked *a* are missing, supposed lost; those marked *b* were burned; those marked *a c*, abandoned after collision; those marked *f*, foundered; and those marked *a*, were abandoned.

—A newspaper of this State publishes an article on strategy in public robbery. Strategy is good, and it includes heavy charges.

—Canadian papers say that American buyers are scouring that country for horses, to be brought to this insatiable market.

—A negro woman in Virginia made herself a widow by killing her husband with a flat-iron as he lay peacefully sleeping.

—Several officers of the Royal Artillery, and also of other British regiments now in Canada, were proceeding to England in the City of Boston.

—The Toronto *Leader* can't see that Eyre committed any wrong at all. He waited, it says, "for over five minutes" for signals of distress from the Oneida, but saw and heard none.

REMOVAL.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED

UNITED STATES

REVENUE STAMP AGENCY

HAS REMOVED FROM

No. 57 South THIRD Street

TO

No. 56 South THIRD Street.

3 21 JACOB E. RIDGWAY.

FURNITURE.

RICHMOND & CO.,

FIRST-CLASS

FURNITURE WAREROOMS

No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT,

11 6 tf PHILADELPHIA

WILLIAM FARSON'S

Improved Patent Sofa Bed

Makes a handsome Sofa and comfortable Bed, with Spring Mattress attached. Those wishing to economize room should call and examine them at the extensive first-class Furniture Warerooms of

FARSON & SON,

No. 228 S. SECOND Street.

Also, WILLIAM FARSON'S PATENT EXTENSION TABLE FASTENING. Every table should have them on. They hold the leaves firmly together when pulled about the room. 2 19smw3m

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

11 9 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to

STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS

at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,

2 17 5 No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 643 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid composition roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!

Agents wanted for interior counties.

4 20 tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

WHEELER'S

PATENT STAMP CANCELERS.

EDWIN STEVENS,

No. 41 S. THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA, [3 31tf

General Agent for the State of Pennsylvania.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc., No. 223 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 6 1 wfmsl

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT

Of Passenger Trains, December 20, 1869.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:— MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P.M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 6:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:40 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 3:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 12:45 and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P.M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8:05 A. M., 12:45 Noon, and 4:15 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mt. Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7:00 and 11:00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:45 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5:35 A. M., and 12:20 noon, passing Reading at 7:23 A. M., and 2:05 P. M., arriving at New York 12:05 noon, and 6:35 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:20 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8:35 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3:40 P. M., from Brookside at 4:00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:15 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52 50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 6 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:30 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

AFTER 8 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M
Paoli Accommodation	10:30 A. M., 1:10 and 6:50 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	11:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9:45 P. M.
Accommodation	12:11 A. M.
Pacific Express	12:00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6:30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8:20 A. M., 3:40 and 6:25 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Fast Line	9:40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:55 P. M.
Erie Express	12:55 P. M.
Southern Express	7:00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	7:00 P. M.
Pacific Express	4:25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:50 P. M.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.

FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.

SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, 4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom... 3:25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail.. 3:00
At 9 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3:00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10:45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8:30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9:30 and 11 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3 25.

At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINE.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2:15 and 6:30 P. M. for Lamberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5 P. M., for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4:05, 4:35, 5, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9:20, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 6:25, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 10:50, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:50, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9:20, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3½, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:00 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8:05, 10:05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5:40, 6:25, 7, 7¾, 8:50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¾, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7½ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 4 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8:05, 10:05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 6:55, 7½, 8:10, 9:20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8:30, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 7¼ A. M., 4¾ P. M.
Leave Plymouth, 6¾ A. M., 4¾ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect November 22, 1869.

Fourteen daily trains leave Passenger Depot, corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 8:00 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

At 9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and points on, via Lehigh Valley Railroad, New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Manch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 11:30 P. M.

For Abington at 1:15, 5:20, and 8. P. M.

For Lansdale at 6:20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9 A. M., 2:15, 4:40, and 8:25 P.M.
From Doylestown at 8:20 A. M., 4:30 and 7:05 P. M
From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 9:25, 10:35 A. M., and 3:10 P. M.
From Abington at 2:35, 5:45, and 9:20 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7:00 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

11 1 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, from depot of P., W. & B. R. R. Company, corner Broad street and Washington avenue—

For PORT DEPOSIT at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

For OXFORD, at 7 A. M., 4:30 P. M. and 7 P. M.

For CHADD'S FORD AND CHESTER CREEK R. R. at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., leaving Oxford at 6:05 A. M., and leaving Port Deposit at 9:25 A. M., connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with WILMINGTON & READING R. R. 4 2

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA leave PORT DEPOSIT at 9:25 A. M. and 4:25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

OXFORD at 6:05 A. M., 10:35 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.

CHADD'S FORD at 7:26 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:39 P. M., 4:45 P. M., and 6:49 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD, 4 2 General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—

TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:00 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:45 and 8:10 A. M., 2:00, 4:00, and 7:15 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:40 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 7:40 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will leave from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

6:45 A. M., for B. C. Junction, stops at all stations.
7:15 A. M., for West Chester, stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and stations on the P. and B. C. R. R.
9:40 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11:50 A. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
2:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4:15 P. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
4:45 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
5:30 P. M. for B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1, 1870, stopping at all stations.
6:25 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

5:25 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
6:30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7:40 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations between W. C. and Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
8:15 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
10:00 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
1:05 P. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
1:25 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
4:55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
6:55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
9:00 P. M. from B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1st, 1870, stopping at all stations.

ON SUNDAYS,

8:05 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
2:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
7:30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
4:20 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

W. C. WHEELER Sup't.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.

The trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

	WESTWARD.	
MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	9:35 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7:40 A. M.
	arrives at Erie	8:20 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11:40 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9:00 P. M.
	arrives at Erie	10:00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	7:50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6:00 P. M.
	arrives at Lock Haven	7:20 P. M.
	EASTWARD.	
MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	8:40 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9:25 P. M.
	arrives at Philadelphia	6:20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	4:00 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	3:30 A. M.
	arrives at Philadelphia	12:40 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Lock Haven	8:00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9:45 A. M.
	arrives at Philadelphia	6:50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP.	leaves Williamsport	12:25 A. M.
"	" Harrisburg	5:20 A. M.
	arrives at Philadelphia	9:25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1870.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (upper ferry), at

8:00 A. M., Mail for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.
11:45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.
3:15 P. M., Mail for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.
3:30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.
5:45 P. M., Accommodation. Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, Swedesboro, and way stations.

EXTRA TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.

(Saturdays only.)

Leave Philadelphia 8:00 A. M.
Leave Cape May 1:10 P. M.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery at No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

3 15 WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL ROUTE.

ONLY ALL RAIL LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, MEMPHIS, NASHVILLE, ATLANTA, AUGUSTA, MONTGOMERY, MOBILE, MACON, RICHMOND, WELDON,

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The Old Man's Home Concert.

The concert given at the Foyer of the Academy of Music on Saturday evening, for the benefit of the Old Man's Home, at Thirty-ninth street and Powelton avenue, West Philadelphia, was a gratifying success in every particular. A large audience was in attendance, and the handsome sum of $800 was realized, which will be devoted to the extension of the buildings of the Home. This sum, while it will be of material assistance, will fall far short of what is required to make the accommodations such as they ought to be, and in behalf of the lady managers of the institution we present its claims to the consideration of those who are charitably disposed, with the hope that they will aid in the good work of providing for the aged and needy.

The concert on Saturday evening introduced to the audience some of the most talented amateur musicians in the city, and the ladies and gentlemen who volunteered their services exerted themselves to the utmost to make the affair pass off in an agreeable manner.

The performance opened with a duo by Masnadiera, which was finely sung by Mrs. E—— and Dr. T——. An aria from Verdi's *Nabucco* by Mrs. T—— was much applauded, as was also the trio from *Ernani* which that lady sung with Mr. T—— and Professor Rizzo. Miss W—— gave a "fantasia" from *Les Huguenots*, arranged by Thalberg, and a "fantasia" from *Faust*, arranged by Liszt, with a brilliancy and precision of touch that secured the heartiest applause. Mrs. Behrens sang Arditi's valse 'L'Estasi" and secured an encore, in response to which she gave "The Nightingale Trill" in a delicious manner. Mrs. Behrens also sang charmingly with Professor Rizzo in a duo from *Luisa Miller*. Mr. T—— sang Abt's "Good Night" in capital style, and Mr. Simons executed a beautiful solo on the zither, which was in its way one of the most pleasing features of the entertainment. Mrs. E——, who was not in the programme, came from a sick room to give her services, and sang "Only for Thee" exquisitely.

A "bolero" by Arditi, rendered by Mrs. R——, and Mattei's "Non e' ver," by Dr. T——, were received with appreciative applause, as was also the solo by Lachner executed by Mrs. E——, with a flute obligato by Mr. C——.

The concert was conducted in admirable style by Professor Rizzo, who exerted himself to the utmost to make it a success. The entertainment was one of the most enjoyable of the kind that has been given in this city for a long time, and the audience, the musicians, and the managers of the Old Man's Home have all cause for congratulation.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT the German "Bioplastic" Troupe and the Lauri family of pantomimists will introduce some new and interesting features this evening, including the famous prismatic fountain.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Chanfrau will appear this evening in five characters in De Walden's comedy of *Joe*. The performance will conclude with the comedietta of *The Debutante*.

AT THE ARCH Augustin Daly's version of *Frou-Frou* will be produced this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE the laughable interlude of the *French Dancing Master*, with other comicalities, will be given for the first time this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE Dougherty will give his famous *Hunky Dory* this evening. Other interesting novelties will be added to make an attractive programme.

SIGNOR BLITZ, JR., will exhibit "Bobby" and the birds, the automaton rope dancer, the famous sphynx, and innumerable feats of magic that will puzzle the sharpest, at the Assembly Buildings this evening.

THE PANORAMA OF "THE PILGRIM" will be exhibited at Concert Hall this evening. This exhibition has been immensely successful, and the hall is crowded with well-pleased spectators every evening.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEW BAPTIST CHURCH ON WEST SPRUCE STREET.—The magnificent church edifice at the corner of Broad and Spruce streets, now just completed, will be open this evening for service for the first time. The Baptist congregation to which the building belongs is that of which the Rev. J. Wheaton Smith is pastor. The church has been named the "Beth Eden Baptist Church." It is 120 feet long on Broad street by 68 feet on Spruce. It is cruciform in shape, and has a high pitched open timber roof, with ornamental slating and iron cresting. The main floor contains 121 pews, with a seating capacity of 825. There are galleries on the east and west sides which contain 24 pews. The baptistery, built of polished marble, is placed behind the pulpit, and immediately above is a large stained glass window, on which is a representation of the baptism of our Saviour by St. John in the river Jordan. There is another beautiful stained glass window on the Broad street freet, containing other artistic designs. Meetings will be held in the church every evening this week. The list of preachers has been already published. This evening addresset will be made by Revs. J. H. Castle, Warren Randolph, P. S. Henson, E. L. Magoon, and others.

THE attention of shippers to Wilmington, N. C., and Savannah, Ga., is called to the special advertisement of the Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company in another column. The Pioneer, advertised to sail for Savannah on the 5th instant, will keep her place on the Wilmington line, and will sail for Wilmington on Wednesday, the 6th instant. The Achilles, one of the new steam colliers belonging to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, has been secured to take the place of the Tonawanda on the Savannah line, and will sail for Savannah on Thursday, 7th inst. The steamship Tonawanda is now undergoing repairs, which became necessary after her encounter with the severe storm on the 26th and 27th ultimo, on her outward passage, on account of which she returned to this port in a disabled condition. The Achilles is a first-class freight steamer, but has no passenger accommodations.

THE THOMAS MEMORIAL MEETING.—A memorial meeting in honor of the late Major-General George H. Thomas will be held this evening at the Academy of Music. A large number of the members of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the 1st Division Pennsylvania Militia will be in attendance. General Meade will preside. Generals Grant, Sherman, Rosecrans, Geary, Negley, Hartranft, Patterson, Cadwallader, Prevost, and Gregory are expected to be present, also our representatives in Congress, Mayor Fox, the Judges of the Courts, the clergy, and other distinguished gentlemen.

REMOVAL OF ASHES.—Thomas Coday, contractor, gives notice to the citizens of the Twentieth street cleansing district of Philadelphia that the ashes will be removed from that part of the district known as Frankford on Tuesdays and Wednesdays, commencing April 5, 1870, and in Bridesburg and the rest of the district on Thursdays and Fridays.

ANNIVERSARY.—To-morrow is the anniversary of the opening of John Wanamaker's clothing establishment on Chesnut street, and the occasion is to be celebrated by a "Reception," to which Mr. Wanamaker invites the public. This will be a good opportunity to see what styles and fabrics are to be most fashionable this spring.

"THE DESERT CITIES."—Dr. Samson will deliver a lecture on "The History of the Indian Trade, and the Desert Cities on its route," this evening at the Baptist church, Spruce street, below Fifth. The lecture will be illustrated by maps and diagrams.

FIRE ON NORTH EIGHTH STREET.—Between 6 and 7 o'clock on Saturday evening a fire occurred at No. 240 North Eighth street, which, if the story of one of the losers concerned is true, was rather serious in its consequences. The second and third stories of the building were occupied by A. Rothe & Co., costumers. It appears that Mr. Rothe was engaged in the second story painting fancy toys, and had placed some already finished in close proximity to the stove to dry. From some unaccountable cause these ignited, and soon the whole room was wrapped in flames. The fire extended thence to the third story, which was also gutted out. Messrs. Rothe & Co. estimate their loss at $10,000, upon which they have insurances amounting to $4500 in New York companies. The first floor was occupied by S. Kohn as a fancy trimming store, the stock of which was considerably damaged by water.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.—A meeting of the Board of Managers of the Commercial Exchange was held on Saturday, April 2, Nathan Brooke, Esq., President, in the chair, to take action in regard to the death of General George H. Thomas. The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, It has pleased an all wise Providence to remove from the sphere of his usefulness General George H. Thomas, late Commander of the Department of the Pacific, therefore

Resolved, That in his death the country has lost one of its noblest sons, the army one of its greatest generals, and the republic a great and good citizen.

Resolved, That the warm sympathy of this association be tendered to his bereaved family.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the widow of the deceased General.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—During the progress of the fire at Twenty-third and Hamilton streets, this morning, the horses attached to the Fire Insurance Patrol wagon, while stationed at Twenty-first and Hamilton streets, became frightened by the whistling of a passing locomotive on the Reading Railroad, and dashed madly off. At Twenty-third street, a fireman named William Greenhouse, in attempting to stop the animals, was knocked down and run over by the heavy wagon, sustaining serious, if not fatal, internal injuries. He was immediately removed to his home, No. 616 Bogota street. The driver of the wagon, Mr. Richard Jennings, on the starting of the animals, was thrown from his seat and slightly injured.

FIRE IN THE FIFTEENTH WARD.—About 10 o'clock this morning a fire originated in the drying-room attached to Wood's mills, situated at Twenty-third and Hamilton streets. For a while the whole neighborhood was filled with dense volumes of smoke, and the policemen, supposing a large fire would follow, pulled the box of the Good Will Hose Company, thus bringing almost the whole department to the scene. When they arrived they found their services were not needed. The workmen had shut the doors of the drying-room, which is fireproof, and allowed the small quantity of wool stored therein to be consumed, after which, for want of fuel, the flames died out.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY, ETC.—William Richards is a shoemaker, but he does not belong to the organization known as the Knights of St. Crispin. On Saturday evening he went into a place at Fifth street and Appletree alley, where a number of shoemakers, members of the order, congregated. In consequence of a remark made by one of the parties, William drew a blackjack and struck him over the head. A policeman was called in, and Richards was taken into custody. He had a hearing before Alderman Mackin, and was held in $800 bail to answer the charges of assault and battery and carrying concealed deadly weapons.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.—On Saturday evening Peter Hanson, while drunk, went into the tavern at Second and Race streets and called for liquor. The proprietor refused to grant his request and ordered him out of the place. Peter was not used to such treatment, and when he reached the sidewalk he picked up a cobble stone and hurled it through the window of the place. For this he was arrested and Alderman Godbou held him to bail in the sum of $600 to answer the charge of malicious mischief.

ROBBED A FELLOW-BUMMER.—Thomas Cunningham and John Bradley, residents of that classic neighborhood, Bainbridge street, near Seventh, was arrested yesterday on the charge of larceny. One of their companions had bought a new pair of shoes, and was walking along Bainbridge st., when Cunningham and Bradley seized the property and ran off with it. Defendants were pursued and arrested, and Alderman Bonsall committed them.

CAPTURE OF A MURDERER.—William George Blake (colored), aged nineteen years, was captured on Saturday night last by Officer McCarty, of the Fourth district. Blake was concerned in the killing of the German baker, Jacob S. Nagel, at No. 11 Letitia street, some two weeks ago. Blake was this morning recognized by the wife of the deceased, and will at once be committed for trial.

DISORDERLY CHARACTER.—James Applegate went on a spree yesterday, and at Seventh and St. Mary streets he amused himself by beating every one he came across with a blackjack. A policeman noticing James' strange conduct arrested him. He had a hearing, and was committed to answer the charges of assault and battery and carrying concealed deadly weapons.

ADMITTED TO THE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA.—This morning, in the Supreme Court in Banc, before Chief Justice Thompson and Justices Agnew, Sharswood, and Williams, upon motion of Hon. Henry M. Phillips, the Court admitted John H. Campbell, Esq., to practice as an attorney and counsellor of the court.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—About 3 o'clock this morning Thomas Bradley fell into the Delaware at Chesnut street wharf. Officer Myers and a private watchman hauled him out. The policeman, while in the act of helping Thomas to the shore, slipped and tumbled into the water. He, however, managed to get out again.

ATTEMPT TO ROB.—On Saturday night an attempt was made to enter the residence of Mr. Francis Jordan, No. 1013 Arch street. The burglars scaled the wall in the rear of the dwelling, and tried to force an entrance through the kitchen door. An alarm of fire in the vicinity, it is supposed, frightened the robbers away.

A COLLISION.—The Assistance Steam Fire Engine, whilst proceeding to the fire at Twenty-third and Hamilton streets this morning, collided at Twenty-second and Coates streets with a wagon driven by one Charles McCarty. McCarty was thrown violently from his seat, and sustained serious injuries.

HIS NAME.—The name of the person who died suddenly at Germantown avenue and Diamond streets, on Saturday evening, was John Kobb, aged 39 years, a resident of Eagle court, near Front and Thompson streets. The verdict of the Coroner's jury was "Death from heart disease."

RECEPTION.—To-morrow Mr. John Wanamaker "receives" his friends and customers at his Chesnut street establishment. The invitation is a general one, and both ladies and gentlemen will be welcome to look through the house and admire its stock.

THE VALEDICTORY ADDRESS delivered by Professor Ann Preston, M. D., at the recent Commencement of the Women's Medical College, has been published in pamphlet form. Copies can be had free of charge at this office. It is well worth reading.

OVERBOARD.—A sail boat containing three lads was upset on the Delaware, opposite Callowhill street wharf, yesterday. The Harbor Police noticed the perilous position of the lads and went to their assistance, and succeeded in saving them from a watery grave.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Michael Flynn was arrested in this city yesterday on a warrant charging him with passing counterfeit money. The prisoner was taken to Germantown, where he had a hearing before Alderman Thomas and was held in $500 bail to answer.

LODGERS.—During the month of March there were 3277 lodgers accommodated at the Union Street Station House.

BOARD OF SURVEYS.—A stated meeting of the Board of Surveys was held this morning, at the rooms of the department, South Fifth street, President Kneass in the chair. The board authorized the construction of two sewers, each of ten-inch pipe, one on Juvenal street, between Walnut and Sansom streets, and the other on Pine street, westward from Seventh, to be built at the expense of the petitioners. The board recommended the construction of two three-feet sewers, one on Sixteenth street, between Chesnut and Market streets, and the other on Coates street, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets.

The deed of dedication for Clayton street, Tenth ward, was read and ordered to be placed upon the public plan as Rink street.

The petition asking for a change of grade on Cedar street, from Main to Cresson, Manayunk, was referred to a committee, who reported a resolution recommending the same, provided the city is put to no expense therefor.

ALLEGED PICKPOCKET IN CUSTODY.—John Croning was arrested in the Ridge avenue depot on Saturday night upon the charge of picking a conductor's pocket. The prisoner was taken to the Twelfth District Station House, where he was searched, and in his possession were found a pocket-book containing $20, a gold watch and chain, and a child's necklace, with a $2½ gold piece attached. John had a hearing before Alderman Hood, and was committed for trial.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—On Sunday an old gentleman named McGarry, residing on Union street, while passing Second and Little Dock streets, was attacked by three men, knocked down and robbed of 25 cents. Edward Kane, who, it is alleged, was one of his assailants, was taken into custody, and after a hearing before Alderman Carpenter, was committed in default of $1500 bail.

THE MEMBERS of the 1st Regiment of Infantry, "Grey Reserves," will meet at the armory of Company D this evening at 7 o'clock, in full dress uniform, for the purpose of attending the demonstration of sympathy at the Academy of Music.

CORNER-LOUNGERS AND STONE FIGHTERS.—Yesterday five corner-loungers were arrested at Thompson and Otis streets, and eight lads were captured at Huntingdon and Cumberland streets, for stone-fighting.

SAVED.—About 8 o'clock on Saturday evening James Hogan was prevented from walking overboard at Shippen street wharf, on the Delaware, by Harbor Policemen Kuhn and English.

OPEN HOUSES.—In the Eleventh district last week the doors of twenty-eight houses were found open by the police.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The New Circuit Judge.

United States Circuit Court—Judges McKenna and Cadwalader.

This morning the new Circuit Judge, McKenna, presided at the opening of the April term of the Court. A large number of lawyers were in attendance and the trial list was called and arranged, but at the time of our going to press no case had been put on trial.

The District Attorney Case.

Nisi Prius—Judge Read.

Owing to the engagements of the Judge and counsel, the argument of the injunction to restrain Mr. Sheppard from proceeding with his petition for a recount before the Quarter Sessions, which was to have been argued this morning, was continued until to-morrow.

Heavy Business.

District Court.

This Court, Nos. 1 and 2, opened to-day for the spring jury trials. The session consists of nine weeks, and there is enough business to make the cases average ninety per week.

Criminal Business.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Paxson.

The April term of this Court commenced to-day with Judge Paxson on the bench. As has become customary of late there was a want of grand jurors, requiring the Court to direct a special *venire* to make up the deficiency. Applications for exemption from service on the petit jury occupied the morning.

The Mercantile Library and the Sunday Question.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Allison.

This morning was heard the case of the Stockholders vs. The Directors of the Mercantile Library Company. Mr. G. Morgan Eldridge, for the relators, made the closing argument. He commenced by giving the history of the case and the steps taken hitherto in the proceedings, all of which we have before published. He then argued that the power of the directors emanated solely from the stockholders, and that, *ex-necessitate* they were bound by the properly expressed wish of the stockholders; that such expression had been duly and legally given, and that so far the directors had failed and refused to do as had been required; that the question of morality did not enter into the discussion. To that the directors had willingly assented; they were and had been contemplating the opening the library on Sunday, and were prepared to do so in certain events. He then showed that the present direction came into power upon a question of subscription to the *Westminster Review*, it being held by the old board, which the present board displaced, as being of atheistical tendencies; therefore claiming that the question of morality came with an ill grace from directors elected upon such an issue. He then cited a number of instances in which the theory of controlling representatives had received public sanction, such as Senators being bound by the expressed wish of a Legislature; directors of railroads, elected by cities, receiving and obeying instructions, and other similar cases.

He argued and cited authorities to show that the resolution which is the subject of dispute was passed at the regular adjourned annual meeting, after due notice to all the stockholders, and with an attendance larger than the average, and that therefore such action was the authentic, legal, and binding decision of the stockholders, and that the directors were *ex necessitate* compelled to obey such expressed wish, and that it is the authentic expression of the will of the body of stockholders, at the proper and legal time and place, in a legal manner and in the only way in which they can speak, that this vote proposed by the board of directors is not authorized by the charter or by-laws; that the question stands squarely with the stockholders. If they can compel the directors to do anything, in any way, (the stockholders) have exercised that power in a legal manner. If they can compel anything, the opening of the library at such times as they desire certainly falls within their province. That the directors do not object to the opening of the library *per se*, as required by the stockholders, but object to being compelled to do so, the real reason seeming to be that the movement did not emanate from the board of directors, but from a meeting of stockholders.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AN OLD-FASHIONED GIRL.

A New Book, by the author of "Little Women."

NOW READY.

The Publishers announce with pleasure a new book, by Miss Alcott, the popular author of "Little Women." It is called

An Old-Fashioned Girl,

as in contradistinction to the fashionable city girl.

"Polly," the old-fashioned girl, is an embodiment of what a young lady should be who is brought up under the care of well-to-do parents in the country. "Fanny" is a picture of a young lady, educated in a similar way in the city; and the moral of the story lies in the difference between the two lives. "Tom," the hero—well, it is enough to say of him that all the girls will be desperately fascinated with him as with the "jolly" Laurie of "Little Women."

"An Old-Fashioned Girl" is complete in one volume, with illustrations, and matches, in size and style, "Little Women" and "Hospital Sketches."

Nor sale at wholesale prices by

PORTER & COATES,

NO. 822 CHESNUT STREET,

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THIRD EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

The French Political Crisis.

NEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

Sherman and the Army Bill.

The McFarland Murder Trial.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Tobacco Seizures.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Commissioner Delano this morning appeared before the Committee of Ways and Means in defense of the action of Supervisor McDonald in seizing the tobacco factory of Mr. Boudinot, within the Indian Territory. Judge Paschal will argue in favor of Boudinot at the next meeting.

The Tariff Bill.

The House Committee of Ways and Means has agreed to strike out of the Tariff bill the following items:—On vessels of cast iron, not otherwise provided for, and on andirons, sadirons, tailors' and hatters' irons, stoves, and stove-plates of cast iron, 1¾ cents per pound; on cast iron steam, gas, or water-pipe, 1¾ cents per pound; on all other castings of iron not otherwise provided for, 35 per cent. ad valorem.

This will leave the duty on those items the same as it is under the present law, which is considerably less than those rates.

Naval Orders.

Ensign Thomas A. De Blois is detached from the Frolic, and ordered to torpedo duty at Newport, R. I.

Ensign John B. Robinson is detached from the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and ordered to the Colorado.

Ensign Richard Wainwright is detached from the Hydrographic Office to the Colorado.

Surgeon W. K. Van Reiper is detached from the Naval Hospital at Chelsea, Mass., and granted sick leave.

Assistant Paymaster John C. Burnet is detailed from the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing to duty on board the receiving ship Vandalia.

The Committee on Appropriations has agreed unanimously to report against making any appropriations whatever for buildings not now in course of construction. This disposes of the statement in the Western papers that half a million is to be appropriated for the erection of public buildings in Quincy, Ill.

Sherman and the Army Bill.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

General Sherman was before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs to-day relative to Mr. Logan's bill for the reorganization of the army. He explained at length the effect of the bill upon the army, and gave it as his opinion that a majority of the best officers would resign in case the House bill passed; because—First, they could not live upon the coupon reduced salaries; and second, because they regarded the whole thing as an indignity.

The Venezuela Claims.

An effort was made at a meeting of the House Foreign Affairs Committee to-day, to reconsider the action of a previous meeting in directing the chairman to report a bill authorizing the President to demand the payment of the claims of American citizens, but it failed. The bill will be reported in a few days.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Mr. Morton, of Indiana, presented a memorial from prominent members of the Orthodox Society of Friends of Indiana, setting forth that that society had since 1807 carried on a missionary work among the Shawnee Indians, and that the lands occupied in the work now amounted to 320 acres, and were worth about $15,000 or $20,000, and asking that a deed be made to them for this land that they may continue their missionary and reform work upon it.

Mr. Harlan said the question was whether the land should be disposed of for the benefit of the Shawnees, or, as was the general practice in such cases, for the benefit of the Society of Friends or some other benevolent enterprise as yet unknown.

Mr. Morton thought the society should have the benefit of the improvements of the land. Legislation was now necessary to prevent the Indians from repudiating a former agreement, and selling the land in order to get the money.

The memorial was then referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate the order of arrangements to be observed in the memorial services in honor of the late Major-General George H. Thomas, which had been agreed upon by the officers of both houses. It provides for a meeting of Senators and Representatives in the hall of the House on Tuesday evening, and the appointment of a joint committee of six Senators and seven Representatives to attend the funeral.

The following bills were then presented and referred:—

By Mr. Edmunds, to regulate judicial proceedings and for other purposes. He said the bill had been prepared by a United States District Court judge, at whose request he had introduced it, without committing himself in its favor.

By Mr. Flanagan, to incorporate the Southern Pacific Railway Company, and granting the right of way from the Rio Grande to San Diego, Cal.

By Mr. Fenton, to provide for an American line of mail and emigrant passenger steamships between New York and Copenhagen and other Scandinavian ports.

By Mr. Ramsey, to continue the St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad across the Territory of Dacotah to Yankton, and for the continuing of the land grants in aid of the same.

By Mr. Williams, to disapprove of an act of the the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Idaho passed January 15, 1869, and for other purposes.

By Mr. Corbett, for a survey of the Columbia river in the State of Oregon and Washington Territory.

Mr. Chandler offered a resolution directing that in the further consideration of the Georgia bill there shall be neither adjournment nor recess until a final vote is taken.

Mr. Thurman objected to the consideration of the resolution, and it was laid over till to-morrow.

At one o'clock the Senate took up the Georgia bill.

Mr. Stewart moved to strike out Bingham's amendment.

Mr. Wilson offered an amendment authorizing the continuance of the present Legislature for two years from its reorganization in January last, provided that the clause of the State Constitution on the subject shall never be exercised to extend any official term beyond the regular constitutional period, and the Legislature to consent to this condition before the act shall take effect.

Mr. Willey said the attempt to thrust the Federal hand forward and dictate to a State what it shall or shall not do was the initiation of a process which must sooner or later absorb in Congress the whole powers of the States.

He had never belonged to what was called the State Rights school. He had rather been the subject of criticism by them. But it did seem to him that any man who would adopt either the proviso in the bill or the amendment proposed by the Senator from Massachusetts ought forever after to hold his peace with regard to the intervention of Congressional power with the rights of the State. He thought the true policy was to provide at this time for a provisional government for Georgia. If the present bill was to pass, he would move to insert as a substitute for the Bingham amendment a provision designed to be a warning to the State that Federal intervention would follow any attempt to get up a perpetual government under the authority of the present Legislature.

House.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:—

By Mr. Knapp, to protect patents and the public against unlawful claims.

By Mr. Churchill, to provide for the collection and publication of commercial coastwise statistics.

By Mr. Scofield, to equalize salaries of U. S. Judges in the Eastern and Western Districts of Pennsylvania.

By Mr. Cobb (N. C.), to amend the act for the protection of discoverers of guana islands.

By Mr. Maynard, to regulate the bringing of certain suits in the Court of Claims.

By Mr. Presser, in reference to the payment of rents of buildings used by the Government during the war.

By Mr. Julian, to prevent sales of public lands in Dakota, except under the Pre-emption laws, etc.

Also, proposing an amendment to the Constitution.

Also, resolutions of the Kansas Legislature relative to a grant of lands in aid of the Freedmen's University.

By Mr. Asper, to extend the provisions of the Swamp Land act to Minnesota and Oregon.

Also, to authorize the erection of a Custom House at St. Joseph, Mo.

By Mr. Roots, granting lands to the Kansas and Memphis Railroad Company, with provisions for a railroad to Helena, Ark.

By Mr. Loughridge, to equalize the bounties paid to soldiers.

By Mr. Axtell, granting the right of way over the public lands to the Yosemite Turnpike Co.

By Mr. Wilson, (Minn.), various resolutions of the Minnesota Legislature in favor of reduction in postage rates between the United States and Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, and in reference to Indians, public lands, etc.

By Mr. Clarke, granting Pine Island in South Harbor, Fla., to the Florida Horticultural Association.

By Mr. Shenk (Dakota), for continuing the St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad across the Territory of Dakota to Yankton, and for continuing the land grant in aid thereof.

Resolutions were offered as follows:—

By Mr. Welker, instructing the Committee on Retrenchment to ascertain how many private buildings in the District of Columbia are now rented and occupied by the Government, for what purposes used, rents paid, etc. Adopted.

By Mr. Hoge, for an adjournment of the session on the 16th of May.

The House refused to second the previous question, and the resolution went over under the rules.

By Mr. Heaton, a bill to fix the time for the election of representatives and delegates to Congress in all the States and Territories on Tuesday after first Monday in November 1872, and every second year thereafter.

Mr. Scofield moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived—yeas, 40; nays, 119. The bill was then passed under suspension of the rules—114 to 40.

Petitions were presented as follows:—

By Mr. Brooks (N. Y.), of furniture manufacturers, against a duty of 45 per cent. on hair-seating and other articles entering into furniture, whereby the export trade is damaged if not destroyed.

By Mr. O'Neill, of citizens of Philadelphia in favor of the duties on steel, as recommended by the Committee of Ways and Means.

By Mr. Morgan, six petitions asking Congress to abolish the national banks, issue $500,000,000 in greenbacks, make the same receivable in payment of all duties, imposts, and other Government taxes, and pay off $340,000,000 of the Five-twenty bonds.

FROM THE WEST.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

CHICAGO, April 4.—The westward-bound passenger train, which left Quincy Saturday night, on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, met with a serious accident about twenty-four miles from Quincy. Two passenger and one sleeping car were thrown from the track down a steep embankment and completely demolished. Twenty-five passengers were more or less injured, two of them fatally.

Railroad Meeting.

ST. LOUIS, April 4.—The Kansas Pacific Railway Company holds its annual meeting at Lawrence, Kansas, to-day. The president's annual report shows the total working expenses to have been $1,386,180; net earnings, $839,690. The average length of the road operated during the year was 368 miles. The land department shows the number of acres sold was 384,185.

The road from Kit Carson west is being pushed rapidly; the grading is all under contract, the iron and other material provided for, and the road will be completed to Denver by September next. The road from Denver to Cheyenne will be in operation by July 1.

FROM NEW YORK.

The McFarland Trial.

NEW YORK, April 4.—The first juryman called was a German, who, on saying he knew English but imperfectly, was ordered to stand aside; next was Charles Wingate, insurance agent, who in response to questions said he had formed no opinion; had no conscientious scruples about finding a verdict of guilty in a case where the punishment was death. Mr. Graham challenged the juror because he had characterized the transaction as a crime. The District Attorney opposed the Recorder and decided the challenge could not be sustained. Graham then challenged on the ground that he was biased against the prisoner.

Among the celebrities in the Court are Mayor Hall, Henry Bergh, and Count Joannes. Richardson's brother was also present, as well as Mr. Sage, Mrs. Richardson's father.

Break in the Erie Canal.

ROCHESTER, April 4.—A bad break occurred in the Erie Canal, which cannot be fixed until the high water subsides. Navigation in this neighborhood is temporarily stopped.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, April 4.—Cotton advanced and in fair demand; middling upland at 23c.; middling Orleans at 23¾c. State and Western Flour without decided change, and Southern quiet. Wheat heavy but rather more active; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1·12½, delivered; No. 3, $1·02. Corn scarce and 1c. higher; new mixed Western, $1·05@1·07½; New Jersey and Pennsylvania, $1·10@1·11. Oats a shade firmer; State, 62@64c.; Western, 56@58c. Beef quiet. Pork quiet; mess, $26·30@26·65. Lard quiet; steam, 14¾@14¾c. Whisky firmer at $1·04.

FROM EUROPE.

French Political Rumors.

LONDON, April 4.—The rumors of proposed constitutional changes in France, to be submitted to a vote of the people, have been growing in strength and are now credited here.

The Austrian Cabinet.

VIENNA, April 4.—The Ministry having resigned, the Emperor has summoned Count Potocki to form a new cabinet.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

PARIS, April 4.—The Bourse closed firm. Rentes, 73f. 64c.

ANTWERP, April 4.—Petroleum opened flat at 53f.

FROM THE DOMINION.

Lumbering Establishment Burned.

MONTREAL, April 4.—The St. Maurice lumbering establishment at Three Rivers was burned last night, including one mill and machine shop and about $100,000 worth of timber belonging to the St. Maurice Land and Navigation Company; $26,000 worth belonging to Mr. Ward, and about two-thirds of Mr. Atkinson's sawn lumber, amounting to about three million feet. The fire was not put out until 7 o'clock this morning.

The Thomas Scott Murder.

TORONTO, April 4.—A movement very influentially supported is on foot to promote the holding of a meeting of the citizens of Toronto, to express their indignation at the cruel murder of Thomas Scott, at Fort Garry. The presence of Dr. Schultz, and other gentlemen from Red River, adds much interest to the proceedings.

The Dominion Revenue

and expenditure returns for March have been issued, and show the revenue to be $1,313,810, and the expenditures, $469,595.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, April 4.—Cotton firm at 22½c. Flour fairly active, but prices are unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn firm; white, $1·05; yellow, $1·03. Oats and Rye, small business. Mess Pork firm at $27@27·50. Bacon firm; rib sides, 15c.; clear do., 16c.; shoulders, 12c. Hams, 19@20c. Lard quiet at 15½@16c. Whisky very firm, and some holders ask $1·02.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$3000	City 6s, N..c.	102½	100 sh	Reading R...	48·31
$400	do	102	200	do...s5wn.	48½
$200	do ..Old.	100½	100	do ..rg&in.	48¾
$2000	C & Am 6s, 83.	87¾	100	do.s0wn&L.	48½
$2500	Pa 6s 2 se....	106	1000	do.....	48¾
$4000	U S 6s, '81.rg..		500	do ....b10.	48·31
	24ys....	114	1000	do.....	48·31
29 sh	Penna...c.	56¾	100	do....s30.	48·31
6	do.....	57	57 sh	Leh Val.opg.	54
34	do.....c.	57	10 sh	Penna R.....	56½
1	do.....c.	51			

SECOND BOARD.

$2000	Phil & E 7s.s5.	88½	6 sh	Leh Val..d b.	54
$2000	do.....s5.	88½	23 sh	Penna b5wn.	57
$2000	City 6s, New.	102¾	49 sh	Cam & Am s.	117½
$7000	Leh gold L b7.	89	3 sh	2d & 3d St R.	41¾
$1000	N Pa 6s.....	92½	20 sh	O C & A R...	41

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FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Indian Affairs.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The following telegram from Governor Campbell, of Wyoming, has been received at the Indian Department:—

CHEYENNE, April 3.—Hon. E. L. Parker, Commissioner of Indian Affairs:—Indians, supposed to be Arrapahoes, have attacked citizens in Sweet Water Mining District and killed seven men. It is feared that the coach, with Paymaster Alvord, of the army, and four others, has been captured by them. No particulars received.

Captains C. O. Hartwell and Beck, U. S. A., have been assigned to duty as Indian Agents in Colorado. Captain Beck relieves Captain W. H. Merrill.

FROM VIRGINIA.

The Richmond Imbroglio.

RICHMOND, April 4.—General Canby has not yet furnished troops for ejecting Ellison from the City Hall, and the United States Marshal is now summoning a larger civil posse to demand a surrender. If that posse should fail to obtain possession, it is understood the General commanding will furnish troops. The blacks to-day are celebrating evacuation day and large crowds of them are gathered around the City Hall.

FROM EUROPE.

The Latest Quotations.

LONDON, April 4—4·30 P. M.—Consols, 93¼@93¾ for money and account. American securities steady. Five-twenties, 90¾ for 1862s, and 90¾ for 1865s; 89¾ for 1867s; 10-40s, 87. Erie, 21¾; Illinois Central, 114¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 28.

LIVERPOOL, April 4—4·30 P. M.—Cotton firm; uplands, 11¾d.; Orleans, 11¾d.; sales 15,000, including 3000 to speculators and for export.

LONDON, April 4—4 30 P. M.—Tallow at 44s. 9d. Refined petroleum quiet and steady. Turpentine, 31s. Calcutta Linseed quiet and steady at 59s.@59s. 6d.

[*Received too late for Classification.*]

BETH-EDEN BAPTIST CHURCH, BROAD and SPRUCE Streets.—The opening services of this new church will commence on MONDAY EVENING, April 4, at 7½ o'clock, and continue every evening during the week:—

Monday—Addresses by Rev. Doctors RANDOLPH, HENSON, MAGOON, and others.

Tuesday—Sermon by Rev. CHARLES COOK, D. D., of St. George Methodist Episcopal Church.

Wednesday—Sermon by Rev. GEORGE DANA BOARDMAN, D. D., of First Baptist Church.

Thursday—Sermon by Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D., of First Presbyterian Church.

Friday—Sermon by Rev. EDWARD HAWES, D. D., of Central Congregational Church.

All are cordially invited. 4 2 6t*

BISHOP POTTER MEMORIAL HOUSE.—The third anniversary of this institution for training Christian women and directing and organizing their ministrations will be celebrated TO-MORROW AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock, in the chapel of the EPISCOPAL HOSPITAL, FRONT and HUNTINGDON Streets. Mr. William Welsh makes the report. Addresses will be made by the Rev. Jr. Washburn, of Calvary Church, New York, and by the Bishop of this Diocese. 1t*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the